

Agency: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Paris: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
London: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Zurich: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Hong Kong: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Singapore: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
The Hague: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Marseille: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...
Miami: 4400 Ave. ... 115 Rue ... 6900 Rue ...

Pact on Brazil's Debt Reported

Creditor Nations Agree on Arrears

By Brian Childs
Reuters

PARIS — Western creditor governments agreed Wednesday to reschedule Brazil's official debt arrears for 1985 and 1986 and the repayments due in the first half of this year, diplomats attending negotiations here said.

The accord, signed after three days of negotiations with the so-called Paris Club of creditor nations, was reached despite the absence of a standby agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Brazil, the developing world's biggest debtor.

The sources declined to provide details on the terms of the pact or a figure on the amount of debt that it covers. But they said the section of the agreement covering arrears was close to what Brazil was seeking.

Brazil owes the Paris Club governments about \$9 billion of its foreign debt of about \$105 billion. It had requested the rescheduling of about \$2.3 billion of arrears on interest and principal for 1985 and 1986, as well as \$3.2 billion in repayments falling due this year.

Brazil was required to agree on terms with the creditor governments before opening talks with commercial bank creditors for a multiyear renegotiation of bank debt estimated at \$67 billion.

The Philippines and Poland are scheduled to begin holding talks with the Paris Club this week in its first 1987 round of meetings with debtors.

The Philippines is seeking to negotiate terms on up to \$1 billion of debt, and Poland is resuming talks that ended inconclusively last year on rescheduling \$500 million to \$1 billion.

The Paris Club does not ordinarily grant rescheduling until after the debtor nation accepts an economic program designed by the IMF. But Brazil has emphasized that it will not allow the IMF a supervisory role in its economy.

Brazil's monthly trade surplus has slid from a three-year average of more than \$1 billion to barely \$100 million in December.



Our primitive ancestors destroyed their environment, too. Page 5.

As early Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is considered unlikely. Page 3.

Consumer prices rose 1.1 percent in 1986, the lowest U.S. inflation rate in 25 years. Page 9.

LATE NEWS

U.S. Drug Test Set for Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Transportation Department will impose a broad, random drug-testing program on the aviation industry, propose similar testing for railroad employees and test 26,500 of its own workers, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said Wednesday.

Mrs. Dole said that random testing for railroad workers would have to be approved by Congress, but that the Federal Aviation Administration would require such testing for commercial pilots and flight crew members through regulatory action. She acknowledged that random testing was likely to be opposed by labor unions and may face a court challenge.

Fall of Dollar May Lead To Inflation, Aides Warn

By Hobart Rowen and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's top advisers have told the president that the dollar could continue to fall without immediate harm to the U.S. economy, but that inflation could eventually be rekindled, administration sources said.

The warning was made Tuesday as Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, was en route to Washington to meet with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to discuss how to break the dollar's slide.

Mr. Reagan raised the question of the falling dollar at his weekly issues luncheon and asked his top aides when the decline would "begin to hurt," administration sources said.

The aides, including his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and his top economic adviser, Beryl W. Sprinkel, reportedly indicated that they were not alarmed by the steep decline, nearly 4 percent since the start of the year.

In addition, they were reported to say that the dollar could continue to fall without harming the U.S. economy until the trade deficit, estimated at \$174 billion for 1986, began to narrow.

After then, they reportedly said, a continued decline might retrigger inflation.

Inflation theoretically could be rekindled in two ways. As the dollar's value falls, the U.S. government must pay higher interest rates to attract foreign investors, whose capital is vital to financing the U.S. budget deficit.

Also, the declining dollar makes imported goods more expensive to American consumers.

Meanwhile, there were increasing signs Wednesday that Japan and West Germany will soon cut their central bank discount rates to obtain U.S. help in stabilizing exchange rates.

But there was no indication that Mr. Baker was ready to intervene in the exchange markets or abandon the predominant U.S. view that the dollar needs to decline further against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark to narrow the U.S. trade deficit.

The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, appears, however, to fear that the U.S. currency's fall will have an almost immediate inflationary impact.

He has disagreed with Mr. Baker's effort to bring down the value of the dollar by public pronouncements, fearing its inflationary effects and a loss of confidence in the U.S. economy among foreign investors. He reiterated that view at a hearing Wednesday before the Senate Banking Committee.

The apparent rift between Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker is of in-

creasing concern in financial circles.

"It's better when you have an aura of cooperation — among governments and between the Treasury and the Fed," said Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc.

Despite the continuing uncertainties, the dollar closed generally higher on Wednesday.

Financial markets, reacting to news reports from Japan on what Mr. Miyazawa would propose at his meeting with Mr. Baker, speculated that the two would strike a bargain aimed at stabilizing the yen-dollar relationship.

An earlier Miyazawa-Baker meeting in October pledged cooperation on monetary affairs, although the United States has con-

See TALKS, Page 13



Two children and a neighbor at the house near Durban, South Africa, where the children's mothers were among 12 persons slain Wednesday by unidentified gunmen.

12 Are Slain as Gunmen Attack House in Natal Province

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Violence between militant black nationalists and supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthezezi, the moderate Zulu leader in South Africa, appeared to have escalated Wednesday as unidentified gunmen attacked a house in a black township south of Durban and shot 12 persons to death, including seven children.

The killings, which occurred amid a bitter feud between Mr. Buthezezi's Inkatha movement and militants of the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, raised fears of retaliatory attacks in Natal Province.

It was unclear whether the victims were supporters of Inkatha or backers of the ANC-UDF alliance in Natal.

CLA Said to Help Set Up Contra Link

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Central Intelligence Agency official helped Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North begin the network to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan rebels three years ago, even as Congress moved to prohibit military assistance to them, according to a former senior rebel official and other sources.

In May 1984, the CIA officer in charge of the rebels, Duane Clarridge, introduced Colonel North to rebel leaders at a meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, according to Edgar Chamorro, then a member of the directorate of the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"If something happens in Congress," Mr. Chamorro recalled Mr. Clarridge saying as he stood beside the colonel, "we will have an alternative way, and to assure that, here is Colonel North. You will never be abandoned."

Mr. Chamorro's account indicates that Colonel North was trying, with help from Mr. Clarridge, to circumvent the congressional ban on aid to the contras, well before the administration began its secret arms deal with Iran in the fall of 1985. Some of the profits of the weapons sales were apparently diverted to the contras.

The Tegucigalpa meeting also seemed to mark the early stages of a collaboration that continued into 1985, when Mr. Clarridge helped Colonel North arrange one of the first shipments of U.S. arms to Iran. Congressional committees in-

vestigating the Iran-contra affair are examining Mr. Clarridge's role in both the dealings with the contras and Iran.

Colonel North was dismissed in November from the National Security Council staff for his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Sharon Foster, a CIA spokeswoman, said she could not answer any questions about Mr. Clarridge. The agency also would not say how Mr. Clarridge could be reached for comment.

The Senate intelligence committee's report on the Iran affair suggests that Mr. Clarridge was not candid in explaining to the panel why he provided a CIA plane and ground personnel to help Colonel North get a shipment of Hawk

See CIA, Page 2

Bonn Hesitates On Extradition

Concern for Hostage Is Cited; 2d German Missing in Beirut

By Robert J. McCarty
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German officials ruled out Wednesday the quick extradition of a Lebanese terrorist suspect wanted by the United States, citing the necessity of safeguarding a West German hostage in Beirut.

A second West German was reported missing in Lebanon, and officials said that they feared that he had been abducted as well.

The government was preparing for a long crisis following the abduction on Saturday of Rudolf Cordes, 53, an executive of the Hoechst AG chemical company, officials said.

"Our principal objective at the moment is to get out Mr. Cordes unharmed," Friedrich Oet, the chief government spokesman, said.

Mr. Oet identified the second missing man as Alfred Schmidt, an employee of Siemens AG, who was installing medical equipment in a West Beirut hospital.

There was no immediate official indication whether Mr. Schmidt's disappearance was connected with the abduction of Mr. Cordes.

An anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Beirut said that Mr. Schmidt had been seized in West Beirut, but no group has claimed responsibility.

Officials said that Mr. Cordes was being held by a pro-Iranian Shiite group, Hezbollah, or Party of God, and that the group was demanding the release from West Germany of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, 22.

Mr. Hamadei was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport, reportedly while carrying concealed explosives. The United States has formally requested his extradition on charges of murder and air piracy in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jet. A U.S. Navy diver was murdered during the 17-day hijacking.

The Justice Ministry said Friday

it could be handled quickly but officials indicated Wednesday that the legal process was lengthy and complicated.

"It makes sense not to do anything with undue speed," said an official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. The danger to Mr. Cordes "would probably be multiplied" if Mr. Hamadei were extradited, he said.

"I don't think that it is a decision that needs to be taken now or tomorrow," an official said. "There have been kidnapping cases that take months and months."

Asked about Washington's desire to bring Mr. Hamadei to the United States, to face trial, two sources said that the U.S. point of view was "low on the list" of the government's priorities. They pointed to Washington's own secret deals with Iran on behalf of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

"The Americans have not been very tough themselves," a source said. "Look at Iran. They should be careful."

While ruling out an immediate extradition of Mr. Hamadei, the officials also said that Bonn was unwilling to free him quickly, as Hezbollah wants.

The officials pointed to the Bonn government's strong stance against concessions to terrorists in 1977, when West German leftists seized and murdered Hanns Martin Schleyer, an industrialist.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who at that time was a leader of the opposition, supported the refusal of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to release imprisoned terrorists as the industrialist's abductors demanded.

Waite Meets Captors

Terry Waite, the Anglican envoy, met Wednesday with Western hostages and their captors, United

See KEDNAP, Page 2

U.S. Seeks F-16 Sale to Bahrain

David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has informed Congress that it intends to sell Bahrain a squadron of F-16 jet fighters as part of a \$400 million arms package, the first time the sophisticated plane has been offered to any Arab nation in the Gulf, according to congressional and administration sources.

The administration also will notify Congress, probably this week, of a pending sale to Saudi Arabia of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, an armored personnel carrier that has never been sold abroad, the sources said Tuesday.

One source outside the administration said he understood that the Saudis would buy 200 vehicles for \$500 million, but these figures could not be confirmed Tuesday.

The proposed arms sales come at a time of concern among moderate Arab states about the Reagan administration's Middle East policies after the disclosure of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran. In addition, Iran has launched a new military offensive that has brought its troops close to the Iraqi port city of Basra.

While the proposed arms sales were already under discussion late last year, the administration appears to be taking advantage of the flare-up in the fighting to seek congressional approval, according to congressional sources.

Informal notification of the Bahrain arms package, which includes training and spare parts for 12 F-16 aircraft, was sent to Congress Jan. 6, with formal notice due Monday.

In order to block the arms sale, the House and Senate would have to pass a joint resolution of disapproval and then have enough votes, two-thirds of the total in each

chamber, to override a presidential veto.

The United States has never sold the F-16 to any Gulf nation, although both Oman and Kuwait expressed interest in buying the General Dynamics Corp. aircraft in the early 1980s.

Bahrain has bought a squadron of Northrop F-5 jet fighters, the last of which are now being delivered.

The F-16 is a single-engine, high-performance jet designed for both aerial combat and ground attacks. It can be equipped with air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles and also carries a multibarrel cannon. It has a range of 2,415 miles (3,900 kilometers).

It was not immediately known how Bahrain planned to finance the purchase of the F-16; Saudi Arabia provided most of the funding for its purchase of the F-5s.

Britain announced that it was scrapping its Nimrod system and instead would purchase Boeing's AWACS system.

For France, Boeing is studying a range of possible contracts, including participation in building new Boeing civilian aircraft and military equipment, such as missiles. These could involve joint ventures between Boeing and other American companies and their French counterparts, U.S. sources said.

Boeing has acknowledged the dispute but declined to comment on details of the negotiations. It

emphasized however, that the talks would continue.

The talks began after Boeing signed a preliminary agreement with the French Defense Ministry on Dec. 22 for the purchase of three E-3A AWACS, the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System.

A French Defense Ministry official, warning that the proposed contract with Boeing could fall through, said Tuesday: "We are not yet committed to any system."

"Assuming the deal with Boeing goes through," a U.S. defense specialist said, "France may be drawn



Iranians in the western city of Samandaj mourning over the bodies of relatives killed after an Iraqi air raid on Sunday, according to information received from Iran's news agency.

Iraqi Leader Asks Iranians For Peace

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq issued a peace plea Wednesday to the Iranian people as Tehran said it captured a heavily defended township near the southern Iraqi port of Basra.

Both sides reported further air and artillery attacks on civilian centers.

In an open letter to the people of Iran read over Baghdad Radio, Mr. Hussein said, "The way for an honest and secure life, the way for the victory of Islam," is the "way of peace."

The message, on the 13th day of a major thrust that diplomatic and military sources say has taken the Iranians to within sight of Basra, contained no new proposals to the Iranian leaders.

Iran's national news agency, IRNA, said Iranian troops captured the township of Dusayij on Wednesday, about 9.5 miles (15 kilometers) east of Basra, after heavy fighting. It said 1,500 Iraqi defenders were killed or wounded in the battle.

Iraqi military communiques have given few details of the fighting in recent days, mainly stating that Iranian attacks were being repelled with heavy losses and the offensive was contained.

Iran has said that the capture of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city with a population of one million, was not its aim, but that the fighting was a prelude to destroying Baghdad's military strength.

Diplomats based in the Gulf said the battles near Basra could prove critical in the war, now in its seventh year.

Iraq said its warplanes were sent on retaliatory raids again Wednesday against Iraq's western provincial centers of Duzful and Hama-dan and the central cities of Qom and Isfahan, all of which have been attacked in recent days.

Diplomatic and military analysts in the Gulf, meanwhile, say they believe that Iran hopes to capitalize on reported gains near Basra for an even bigger assault on southern Iraq.

They suggest that Tehran's strategy is to use Iraqi troops down in the strong Basra perimeter defenses to enable Iranian forces to break out and cut the port's road links with Baghdad to the north and with Kuwait to the south.

Such a move would cut vital supply lines and place heavy pressure on the important Rumaila oil field some 30 miles southwest of Basra. Crude oil from the field is piped through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea.

The Rush Is On for U.S. Visa Lottery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government reported Wednesday that it had received more than 150,000 letters seeking 10,000 special visas in the first hours of a one-week period to apply for waived immigration requirements.

Laverne Baptist, a spokeswoman for the main Washington Post Office, said the State Department had received about 80,000 letters early in the day and that as many more had accumulated by late morning.

There was no immediate country-by-country breakdown in the special lottery for the nonresident immigrant visas. The program involves 36 countries, dependencies and provinces.

In Ireland, historically a major source of American immigrants, 80,000 people applied and many sent more than 20 applications each. Postal officials reported business was more brisk over the week-

end than just before Christmas, and many post offices ran out of airmail stamps.

In Canada, more than 60,000 people visited U.S. missions with questions about the program.

Many of the applicants said they were primarily seeking better jobs and warmer climates. Others cited better job opportunities in the United States.

The U.S. government is accepting the applications by mail from Wednesday through next Tuesday for the 10,000 "nonpreference" immigrant visas to be issued over the next two years.

The State Department will consider applicants on a first-come, first-served basis, according to when their letters are received at a special postal box. The address is: NP-5, Post Office Box 96097, Washington, DC, 20090-0977, USA. Only mail received at this

address from Jan. 21 to Jan. 27 will be accepted. Hand-delivered requests or those sent by registered mail or courier service will not be considered.

A department spokeswoman said she expected that people who were uncertain how long delivery would take would mail letters on successive days, but that duplicates would be discarded.

The program results from a decision by Congress to accept an additional 5,000 immigrants for 1987 and 5,000 for 1988, divided among nations where demand for immigrant visas declined since the 1965 U.S. immigration law was enacted.

The visas are called nonpreference visas because applicants need not have a special claim on U.S. citizenship, such as relatives living there or a needed skill. There are 270,000 immigrant visas granted annually in preference categories. (AP, UPI)



Residents of Rio de Janeiro attempting to lynch a suspected purse snatcher. The man was released by the police after the purported victim and witnesses could not be located.

Brazil's Instant 'Justice'

Rising Crime Brings Public Lynchings

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — During the wake for a taxi driver killed in late December in the western town of Amambai, word reached mourners that a murder suspect had been found. A few hours later, his mutilated body, riddled with bullets, was dumped beside an outlying road. He was the victim of a lynch mob.

Days earlier, in the southern town of Unasuanima, three young men who were arrested on charges of murdering a local photographer and rapping his fiancée were pulled out of jail and beaten to death in front of several hundred people. Their bodies were then tied to a car and dragged through the town before being burned.

A few days later, on Dec. 27, five men in the eastern town of Ipian

who had been accused of assaulting and wounding a local taxi driver also were pulled from their cells and murdered, to the applause of a crowd estimated at around 1,000. "I saw hate in the eyes of those people," one local official said later.

With small variations, these scenes have been repeated on scores of occasions in recent years as communities in both large cities and small towns have reacted angrily to Brazil's rising crime rate.

"A lynching is a grave symptom," said Justice Minister Paulo Brustard. "It reflects dissatisfaction with the police and with delays in the application of justice."

There have been five incidences of mob justice since late November. The latest gained headlines for one macabre reason: In the Amazon-See LYNCHES, Page 2

صكنا من الاصل

Ex-Minister In France Will Face Hearings

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A Paris judge has opened the way for legal proceedings against a former Socialist minister whose chief aide is awaiting trial on embezzlement charges.

Former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci faces possible trial by the High Court of Justice, a court composed of members of the National Assembly and Senate.

It is the only French court competent to try a minister on charges pertaining to his term in office. The court can meet if one-tenth of National Assembly or Senate members call it into session. It has met once since the founding of the Fifth Republic in 1959.

Judge Jean-Pierre Michau, the examining magistrate in a case against Yves Châlier, Mr. Nucci's former chief of staff, submitted a dossier on Mr. Nucci to the public prosecutor's office late Tuesday, officials said. The case against Mr. Châlier involves the disappearance of 20 million francs (more than \$3 million).

The move will obligate parliamentary committees to decide, in closed sessions, whether Mr. Nucci has a case to answer. Court sources said Wednesday that the procedure could not start until Parliament's spring session opens on April 2.

Mr. Châlier is charged with misuse of funds of Le Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads, a semi-public institution that received money from the Cooperation Ministry.

Judge Michau also ordered the arrest Wednesday of a senior police officer who was charged in December with helping Mr. Châlier obtain a passport under a false name. The passport was issued when Mr. Châlier was in hiding in Latin America for seven months last year.

The police officer, Jacques Delebois, the head of the International Service of Technical Police Cooperation, was released later in the day.

Mr. Delebois said last month that he had asked to be charged in the affair so that he could have access to legal documents in the case to clear his name. There was no official explanation for his brief detention Wednesday.

French media reports have said that Mr. Châlier, who returned to France in November, told Judge Michau that he had been advised to flee the country by Charles Pasqua, the interior minister in the conservative government elected in March 1986. Mr. Pasqua, a close Gaullist associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, denied the reports.

After Decades of War, Prospects for Peace in Chad

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Now that the roof of the Roman Catholic cathedral, damaged in war, has finally been replaced, there is once again a vague semblance of orderliness here that is reminiscent of that period when maps of Africa were mostly blue for British and pink for French.

For the first time since shortly after France granted the country independence in 1960, Chadians have a prospect of peace and quiet in what geographers used to call the crossroads of the Sahara and the gateway to central Africa.

The recent victorious government offensive against the Libyans in northern Chad has encouraged this hope — as well as the possibility, which is still remote — of a total Libyan withdrawal.

But optimism is tempered by the visual reminder of thousands of bullet holes in buildings in Ndjamena from nine months of fighting in 1980 that killed thousands of people, mostly civilians, and destroyed the cathedral roof.

By one indicator, Chad is the poorest of the world's nations. Even before two decades of nearly uninterrupted violence, the country accepted its fate as an economic backwater.

Its real importance has been as a gateway to somewhere else.

For centuries this was true for Moslem nomads who raided nomadic blacks settled in the south and sold them into slavery in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

It was also true during the scramble for Africa a century ago among the British, French and Germans.

And it remains the case for Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who seeks to dominate northern Chad.

Many moderate African states, as well as France and the

United States, are opposing him, convinced that he has other ambitions south of the Sahara.

But now, for the first time, Libya is without a significant Chadian ally, and Colonel Gadhafi can no longer contend that the fighting is purely an internal Chadian matter.

In October, Goukouni Oueddeni, a former president overthrown in 1982 by a fellow northerner, Hissène Habré, broke with Colonel Gadhafi while under virtual house arrest in Tripoli. His 1,500 Touabou nomad troops in the rugged Tibesti mountains of northwest Chad joined Mr. Habré's government forces.

The Libyan connection started with Chad's first president, François Tombalbaye, who was a southerner. He touched off a rebellion in the mid-1960s by sending overbearing southern officials to the north, which is ethnically distinct.

In 1973, Tombalbaye turned to Colonel Gadhafi for money and reportedly acquiesced in Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip, which is said to be rich in minerals, which runs along the frontier. Northern Chadians thus would be deprived of their prime natural resources.

With rebellion spreading, even the voodoo priests Tombalbaye imported from Haiti as part of an African "authenticity" campaign failed to prevent his assassination in a 1975 army coup.

Then followed a profusion of rival armies whose depredations ravaged much of the countryside and then, in two battles in 1979 and 1980, the capital itself.

Throughout the 1970s, attention focused on two northerners who were fast allies and then rivals: Mr. Goukouni, son of the spiritual leader of Tibesti, and Mr. Habré, who was educated in Paris.

Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni, both from the Touabou tribe and both born in the early 1940s, first attracted international attention in 1974 when they abducted Fran-

çois Clastre, a French archaeologist studying ancient cave paintings in the Tibesti.

Before she was released in 1976, a French Army major dispatched to negotiate her freedom was taken hostage and executed when Paris refused to meet Mr. Habré's conditions.

Nonetheless, the northerners received an undisclosed amount of money, vehicles, medicine and other supplies.

The two northern leaders fell out in 1976 over the issue of Libya's annexation of the Aozou Strip. For tactical reasons, Mr. Goukouni remained loyal to Libya. Mr. Habré broke with Colonel Gadhafi and soon became the focus of interest and aid from the United States, France, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, which were determined to block Libyan expansion.

Although he was repeatedly defeated and counted out, Mr. Habré used these foreign friends to fight his way back to power in 1982.

He is driven by a desire to retake Faya-Largeau, his northern hometown oasis, although it is not a major issue to most Chadians.

The dominant concerns of most Chadians relate to some unenviable distinctions the country holds, starting with the world's lowest annual per-capita income: \$78, according to statistics from international organizations.

Moreover, Chad has no railroad, no river port, no daily departing international airline flight and no daily newspaper. Its 155 miles (250 kilometers) of paved road are in deplorable condition.

Libyan Outpost Captured

The Chadian government said Wednesday that its forces had captured Zouar, a Libyan outpost in northwestern Chad, and inflicted heavy losses on Colonel Gadhafi's forces.

CIA: Setting Up Contra Supply Link

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-aircraft missiles from Israel to Iran in November 1985.

Mr. Clarridge told congressional investigators he believed the cargo was oil drilling equipment, as listed on the crates. But a Senate investigator said that at Colonel North's request Mr. Clarridge had for several months received special intelligence on the administration's dealings with Iran, including a document specifying that they included arms shipments.

At the time, Mr. Clarridge was in charge of CIA covert operations in Europe. If he knew the shipment contained weapons, his action would have been illegal without a presidential memorandum to Congress, the committee report said.

The congressional investigators also say they have unconfirmed reports that, even as Mr. Clarridge was managing part of the Iranian arms deal, he may also have diverted secret stockpiles of intelligence agency weapons intended for the Afghan rebels to the Contras.

These activities have prompted legislators to refer to Mr. Clarridge, the Central Intelligence Agency's Colonel North.

"Dewey Clarridge was like Offie North, a dedicated, gang-bro type," said a former member of the Senate intelligence committee who had extensive dealings with him.

"Analysis was not his strong point, adventure was — adventure behind enemy lines, in fine restaurants," added the senator, who had questioned Mr. Clarridge extensively about the CIA's mining of Nicaragua's harbors, which was re-

KIDNAP: Extradition Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

Press International reported from Beirut.

While the report did not specify which group or groups Mr. Waite met, it was presumed he was involved in another session with the Islamic Jihad group that is holding two Americans.

Mr. Waite left his hotel in West Beirut on Tuesday night and had not returned by late Wednesday.

"Mr. Waite is holding talks with the hostages' kidnappers," said a spokesman for the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, which is guarding Mr. Waite. "Waite is meeting with the hostages," he said.

On Monday, Mr. Waite reported contact with Islamic Jihad, which is holding Terry A. Anderson, 39, an Associated Press reporter, and Thomas Sutherland, 54, an educator at the American University in Beirut.

He refused to say if he had met the two Americans but reported they were "well looked-after and their condition is generally good." He said prospects for their release were "good."

LYNCH: Brazilians React to Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

bat case, just hours after a 25-year-old former policeman, Josa Nestor, was killed by colleagues of the slain taxi driver, it became apparent that he was not guilty.

Witnesses said that while being beaten and tortured, Mr. Nestor insisted that he had been 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) away with a friend and her mother at the time of the murder. And although three taxi drivers were dispatched to verify the alibi, Mr. Nestor was shot and killed before they returned to Amambai with confirmation.

As with previous lynchings, however, there was little expectation that those responsible for Mr. Nestor's death would be brought to trial. In some cases, in fact, such has been the anger of communities besieged by crime that hundreds of people have come forward to say they took part in lynchings. In other cases, small police units have simply pretaxed to prolong investigations until the incidents have been forgotten.

Nonetheless, the frequency of lynchings reflects the extent to which violent crime has come to

AWACS: France, Boeing Disagree Over Terms for Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

Libya, and would provide France with intelligence on Libyan troop movements in Chad.

Since 1982, the French Air Force has tested AWACS, the Grumman Hawkeye and the Nimrod system made by General Electric Co. Avionics of Britain.

After he became defense minister last spring, André Girard obtained approval to allocate 4 billion francs in the 1987 defense budget for a surveillance system.

However, Defense Ministry officials said that the total cost of acquiring the three AWACS and the ground infrastructure would be nearly double that amount.

"The amounts of money make it imperative we obtain the equivalent, but not necessarily the identical conditions obtained by Britain," the Defense Ministry official said.

Pressure on Defense Ministry negotiators to obtain substantial contracts is coming primarily from Michel Noir, the trade minister. He and other trade officials are keen to be concerned about the current outlook for the French aerospace industry, which has been hard hit by falling orders at home and in world markets.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Imposes Strict New Press Curbs

BEIJING (LAT) — China imposed strict new curbs on the press Wednesday, creating a high-level organization to control all aspects of news and publishing operations throughout the nation.

The action apparently is aimed at reining in those Chinese newspapers and magazines that are not directly affiliated with the Communist Party and that have been showing some signs of independence in recent years. The Xinhua news agency said the organization, called the Media and Publications Office, was being set up directly under the State Council, the Chinese equivalent of a presidential cabinet.

The office will have responsibility for approving all new newspapers, magazines and publishing houses in China. It also will control the sale of books, magazines and newspapers, supervise distribution of paper and newsprint and "oversee the publication of news."

Soviet Jamming of BBC Misses a Beat

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Union did not jam BBC Russian-language radio programs Wednesday, the first time in more than six years. A Foreign Office source said it was too soon to tell whether the change was an "important" policy shift.

"We don't know why they stopped now if it is linked to anything at this point," the source said. The end to the jamming could merely be a technical blip with the Soviet equipment, the source said. But "if it is deliberate it could be very important as it would seem to indicate a change in policy," he added.

However, John Tusa, managing director of British Broadcasting Corp. external broadcasting, said he welcomed "this small demonstration" by the Soviet Union.

Seoul Vows Police Will Respect Rights

SEOUL (Reuters) — The new interior minister, Chung Ho Yong, pledged Wednesday that the South Korean police would respect human rights.

"There should never be further cases of torture or human rights abuses in our society," said Mr. Chung. He replaced Kim Ching Hoi as interior minister Tuesday after it was disclosed Monday that Park Jong Chol, 21, a student, was tortured to death while in police custody last week.

President Chun Doo Hwan ordered his cabinet to set up a special body to "prevent the repetition of this torture incident and protect the people's human rights," a presidential spokesman said. "The body should be composed of leaders from various social sectors and study measures to protect human rights," he quoted the president as saying.

Mixed-Race Leader Apologizes to Both

CAPE TOWN (AP) — The leader of the mixed-race House of Representatives apologized to President Pieter W. Botha on Wednesday for causing him embarrassment by swimming at a whites-only beach. The apology thus averted a crisis that could have brought about the dissolution of Parliament.

The letter of apology was released to the press at a news conference by Mr. Botha. He said he had told the Labor Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that he must apologize or be dismissed as a cabinet member and head of the council of ministers in the House. "I appointed him," the president noted.

Mr. Botha said that dismissing Mr. Hendrickse would have forced him to dissolve Parliament. That decision apparently would require new elections for all three houses of Parliament, rather than for just the white chamber, as is planned for sometime this year. In 1984, Parliament created chambers for whites, Asians and people of mixed-race, but there is no national representation for blacks.

Contadora Mission Reports No Gains

MEXICO CITY (Reuters) — A high-level Latin American diplomatic mission has completed a two-day tour of Central America but has given no hint that any progress was made in efforts in bringing the nations of the region together in peace talks.

Speaking for the Contadora Group mission after its arrival here Tuesday night, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico said the group was now seeking "common denominators" in the positions of the Central American nations.

He said the leaders of the five countries visited — Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador — had all expressed "grave preoccupations" over increasing tensions in the region. But he said the major differences that had so far prevented a peace dialogue still remained.

The delegates included the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar; the head of the Organization of American States, João Baena Soares; the foreign ministers of the four nations comprising the Contadora Group, and their counterparts from the four-nation Latin American "support group."

For the Record

Western diplomats in Beijing predicted Wednesday that the upcoming round of border talks between China and the Soviet Union, which are due to resume Feb. 9 in Moscow after eight years, would be long and difficult, given the gap between the two nations' positions. (UPI)

Indian public employees went on strike Wednesday to warn the government against selling state companies to the private sector. The one-day walkout by 2.5 million workers closed several ports, hundreds of industries and all banks and insurance companies. (AFP)

Everett Bierman was nominated by the White House on Wednesday to be the first U.S. envoy to Vanuatu, a post in addition to his ambassadorship to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. (Reuters)

Iranian Envoy Meets French Officials

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A high-ranking Iranian envoy visited France this week for talks with French officials amid reports of a new chill between Paris and Tehran.

The visit, by a Foreign Ministry official, came as a French magazine said that the government had received a warning that a terrorist bombing wave that hit Paris in September, killing 11 persons, could resume shortly.

The attacks, according to the conservative Le Point, would begin again if Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese jailed in France on arms charges, is not tried by the beginning of March on other charges that he faces.

He is due to be tried in connection with the murders of an American and an Israeli diplomat in 1982. Court officials said Tuesday that a decision on the date for the trial would be announced Jan. 28.

The Iranian envoy, Ali Ahani, the head of the Foreign Ministry's European and American Department, met with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond for nearly two hours Monday for talks that were believed to concern French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon. Officials gave no details of the meeting.

Just before leaving Wednesday, he met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac briefly to transmit a

message from the Iranian government. No details of the message were available.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ahani visited Paris after Mr. Raimond wrote a letter to his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, expressing his disappointment that only one of the five French hostages, a member of a television crew held since March 1986, was released in Lebanon at Christmas.

The sources said that France, after negotiations with various groups in the Middle East, had expected the release of at least two Frenchmen.

Shiite Moslem groups now hold two French diplomats and two journalists in Lebanon. A fifth Frenchman, a free-lance journalist, was abducted in West Beirut last week, but there has been no claim of responsibility.

The sources added that Iran apparently was offended by a speech welcoming the hostage released last month in which Mr. Chirac thanked President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization but made no mention of Iran.

On Friday, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Ahani would be received "only if he is carrying a message."

France has concentrated on Iran in its efforts to gain the release of its hostages in the belief that Tehran's influence on the Shiite kidnappers could be decisive. Three of the French hostages have been held for nearly two years. Five French hostages were released by their Lebanese captors in 1986.

This week's edition of L'Express magazine said that the previous Socialist government, which was voted out of office in March, had allowed the export of 450,000 artillery shells to Iran despite an embargo on weapons sales to Iran. A former Socialist defense minister, Charles Hermin, denied reports 11 months ago that the government had been aware of the sales and had allowed them to continue. But L'Express said that Mr. Hermin's Socialist successor and the current conservative government had continued an inquiry into the affair.

Le Point, reporting on the threat of a resumption of terrorist attacks in Paris, said that this warning had been given to a senior French official who visited the Middle East last month.

It said it had been relayed by Bassam Abu Sherif, a senior aide to Georges Habash, the leader of the leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

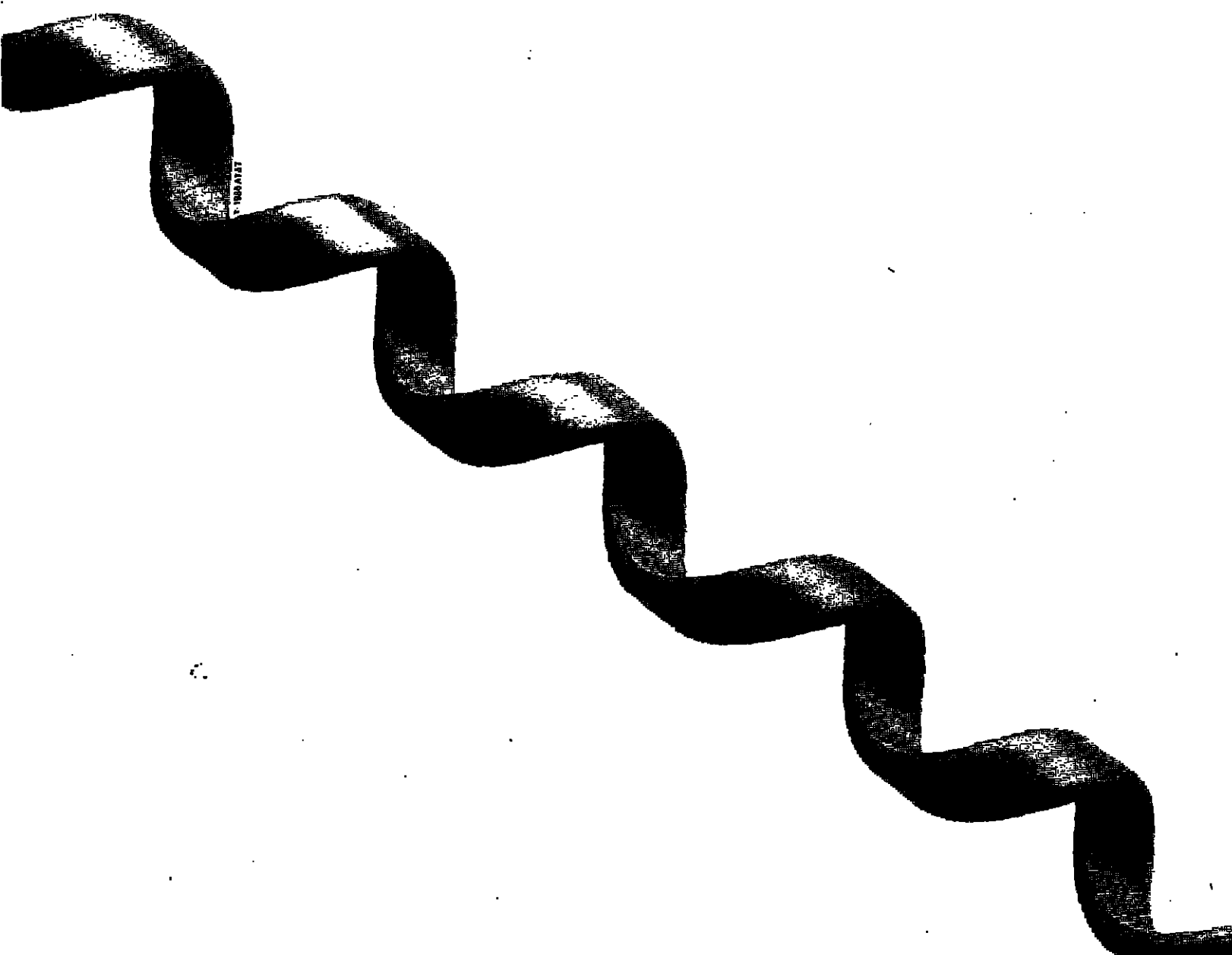
Mr. Abu Sherif, according to the report, advised the French envoy that a Popular Front dissident group, calling itself PFLP-Special Operations and headed by Selim Abu Saleem, was planning the operations against France and a Lebanese Shiite.

The French police blamed the September attacks and bombings earlier in 1986 on brothers of Mr. Abdallah, who live in a village in Syrian-controlled northern Lebanon.

Mr. Abu Sherif told the French envoy that the Abdallah brothers were under close surveillance in their village but that the extremist Abu Saleem splinter group was ready to carry out new operations to press for the release of Georges Abdallah, a Greek Orthodox Christian, reportedly received his early guerrilla training from the Habash group.

Mr. Abdallah is due to be tried on charges relating to the deaths of an Israeli diplomat and a Lebanese Shiite. The Shiite took part in an attempt to kill the former Israeli prime minister, Shapur Bakhtiar.

Officials refused comment on the substance of Le Point's report. Justice Minister Albin Chalandon, questioned by a radio interviewer, replied only that he thought it was irresponsible to publish information that could alarm the public.



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Reagan For Iran
ATU Will Buy U.S. Satellites
G. Rights
Rights Leader

Reagan Sets Session For Iran Inquiry

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will be interviewed Monday by the special commission he appointed to study National Security Council operations in the aftermath of the Iran-contra affair, the White House said Wednesday.

The term of the review board, headed by former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, has been extended until Feb. 19 "due to the large amount of material" the panel has to deal with, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said. It was to have ended Jan. 29.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan would meet later Wednesday with David M. Abshire, the special White House counsel on the Iran arms affair. Mr. Abshire has denied reports by administration sources that Mr. Reagan had "rebuffed" the panel's request for an interview.

Mr. Abshire, who has met once before with Mr. Reagan, will discuss with him "how to proceed" in a 20-minute session, according to Mr. Speakes. He said the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, would not sit in.

Mr. Abshire has met with all the members of the Senate and House select committees, which will investigate the Iran arms affair and the diversion of funds to Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Speakes said. In addition, he has conferred with the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, who will act as a special prosecutor, the spokesman said.

The interview, he said, would take place in the White House, but will not require sworn testimony because the panel does not have subpoena powers.



David M. Abshire

NATO Will Buy 2 U.K. Satellites

STEVENAGE, England — The British Defense Ministry has secured a \$260 million contract to supply the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with two military communications satellites.

A ministry spokesman said Monday, "Our intention is to launch the first satellite aboard the U.S. shuttle in 1990." He said it was the first time NATO had chosen a non-American space communications system.

Robert C. McFarlane, the former National Security adviser who flew secretly to Iran to try to negotiate the freedom of Americans held hostage in Lebanon, said in a television interview Tuesday night that he received written instructions about the mission that were approved by Mr. Reagan. The Associated Press reported.

But Mr. McFarlane said he never spoke to the president or received any direct orders from him on the arrangement.

He said he received a call from Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, his successor in the White House post, who said a deal had been made with the Iranians that "would call for the release of all our hostages and hopefully turn in a new direction, to discuss our disagreements, the political agenda."

"He said the president had approved it. He asked that I come in," Mr. McFarlane said, adding, "I was given instructions, about four pages, that dealt with this set of political disagreements."

Mr. McFarlane said he asked if cabinet officers were involved, and was told that they were and that the president had approved these instructions.

"The president made it clear that the arrangement reached before I went over was to be fulfilled and not negotiated," Mr. McFarlane said.

Vice President George Bush said Tuesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan is "certain to this very day" the United States did not swap arms for hostages.

1988 Deficit Will Exceed Legal Limit, Congress Says

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that President Ronald Reagan's budget for the year beginning in October will produce a deficit of \$135 billion to \$140 billion, at least \$27 billion larger than Mr. Reagan projected.

The preliminary analysis, released Tuesday by the independent, bipartisan arm of Congress, indicates the congressional budget deliberations will be harder than had been expected.

When Mr. Reagan submitted his \$1 trillion budget to Congress on Jan. 5, he estimated that it would produce a \$107.8 billion deficit in fiscal 1988. That figure would be within the \$108 billion target set by the balanced-budget law approved last year.

"In submitting this budget, I am keeping my part of the bargain," Mr. Reagan said in his budget message. "I ask Congress to do the same."

Members of congressional budget committees said Tuesday that the budget office's estimate confirmed their suspicions that the administration had been unrealistic in its economic assumptions in preparing the spending plan for fiscal 1988.

They renewed calls for a meeting between congressional leaders and the White House to seek a consensus on raising revenues and cutting spending. Such a proposal has previously been rejected by the administration if the agenda were to include a discussion of raising taxes.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said the new report "proves what I said earlier, that there are three problems with the budget: realism, revenues and fairness."

"What it means is that we are not climbing as the administration would have us believe," Mount Rushmore. We are climbing Mount Everest. There's a big difference."

The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said: "We sorely need the president's leadership now." He urged Mr. Reagan to include in his State of the Union message on Tuesday an invitation to Congress to join him in a budget meeting.

Mr. Chiles also reiterated that the \$108 billion deficit target could not be met unless there were more substantial revenue increases than those proposed in Mr. Reagan's budget: asset sales, user fees and credit changes.

Early Afghan Accord Is Deemed Unlikely

WASHINGTON — Despite growing signs of interest by the Soviet Union in getting its troops out of Afghanistan, American officials and foreign diplomats say an early withdrawal seems unlikely unless the Afghan insurgents moderate their opposition to forming a coalition government acceptable to Moscow.

A flurry of diplomatic activity has taken place in recent days among senior American and Soviet officials in Pakistan, which provides the main sanctuary and supply route for the insurgents. Michael H. Armacost, undersecretary of state for political affairs, has just had talks in Pakistan, where a Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Anatoli G. Kovalev, was also holding meetings.

The Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, has said that his government and the Soviet Union have agreed on a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers. The timetable has not been made public, although it is expected to be submitted in the next round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which is scheduled to convene in Geneva next month under United Nations auspices.

Informally, Moscow is reported to have spoken of a withdrawal period of years, during which Pakistan would cut off the flow of insurgent manpower and weapons. Pakistan has suggested four months, an American official said, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz has also spoken of "months," calling for "a short and decisive Soviet troop withdrawal."

Beyond the question of timing, however, lies the more fundamental problem of what kind of government the Afghan insurgents moderate their opposition to forming a coalition government acceptable to Moscow.

stan have agreed to abstain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, which would mean closing the Pakistani routes of supply.

But neither the United States nor Pakistan appears ready to press the insurgents, known as the mujahidin, to accept a coalition government that would include some Afghan figures who have served in pro-Soviet regimens.

"We can't force them to accept anything," a Pakistani diplomat said.

A State Department official said: "Our position is that it's up to the mujahidin to determine what a future regime would be like. We're not looking for a puppet state for the West, but we won't accept a puppet state for the East. The U.S. is leaving it to the mujahidin."

On Saturday, the mujahidin ended a three-day conference in Pakistan with a roughly worded declaration that a government composed of the seven insurgent factions based in Peshawar, Pakistan, would take over after a Soviet withdrawal, a Pakistani diplomat noted. Any Afghan who serves in a government under Soviet domination would be considered as a Soviet agent, he said.

Diplomats speculated that the

uncompromising stance of the Afghan insurgents would be a negotiating position masking some flexibility, but they said they were not sure.

One complication is that the UN negotiations, in which Pakistan and Afghanistan do not talk directly but through UN officials, do not deal with internal Afghan political affairs. If they are to be resolved, they must be negotiated informally by Pakistan, the United States, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the insurgents.

'We're not looking for a puppet state for the West, but we won't accept a puppet state for the East.'

— A U.S. State Department official

Armacost Stresses Caution

While Mr. Armacost's visit was portrayed officially as a routine opportunity to exchange views, he is believed to have pressed Pakistani officials not to rush to a decision that Moscow has markedly changed its policy toward Afghanistan before full details of the Soviet position are known. The Washington Post reported from Islamabad.

Mr. Armacost underscored this caution when he said on leaving Islamabad on Tuesday that while the Soviet initiatives were discussed, "it is deeds that count, and the deed that is most important is the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

He indicated that there is no change in the U.S. position on Afghanistan so far, saying that Washington has "always supported the just struggle of the Afghan people to see that foreign troops leave their country and see that political arrangements are established in Kabul which are responsive to the will of all Afghans."

Ecuador to Disband Military Unit That Held Chief

QUITO, Ecuador — President Leon Febres Cordero said the military high command plans to disband the paratrooper unit whose members held him hostage for 11 hours, but denied the action violated his pledge to take no reprisals against the rebels.

Amid warnings from Ecuadoran and U.S. officials that the situation in the country remained serious, the National Congress, meanwhile, began voting Tuesday on a motion urging Mr. Febres Cordero to resign. Congress is controlled by the opposition.

After a debate that could last several days, the single-house Congress is expected to approve the resolution. Impeachment proceedings are also a possibility, but are considered unlikely because the opposition lacks the necessary two-thirds majority to remove the president from office.

Mr. Febres Cordero has vowed he will not be forced from office before his four-year term ends in August 1988. The military on Monday issued a statement reaffirming support for the president and warning Congress to curb efforts to remove him.

Supporters of Mr. Febres Cordero and anti-government protesters clashed briefly outside the Congress building as debate opened, but were dispersed by the police. One woman was injured when a demonstrator opened fire, the police said.

In announcing the dissolution of the air force paratrooper corps, Mr. Febres Cordero said it did not violate his pledge to the paratroopers because the decision was not his.

He said that while the executive branch would not act against his abductors, the judicial branch is independent and should investigate and punish them.

At least 50 paratroopers held Mr. Febres Cordero and some of the nation's highest military officers captive for 12 hours Friday. They forced the president to grant amnesty to the former commander

of the air force, Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazos, who had been detained since he led a failed rebellion in March 1986.

Mr. Febres Cordero said he was punched, kicked and threatened with death while being held captive. Two of his bodyguards were killed.

A military court dropped the rebellion charge against General Vargas, in keeping with the amnesty agreement. But the court maintained a corruption charge against the general stemming from an alleged kickback in the purchase of a government airplane.

General Vargas's defense lawyer, Patricio Buendia, said Tuesday that he hoped to have bail set soon on the corruption charge so that General Vargas could emerge from hiding in the port city of Guayaquil.

The New York Times reported from Quito.

The ambassador, Fernando Enrique Rondon, said at a news conference: "We're very, very worried that political polarization in Ecuador could lead to actions that would threaten democratic life in this country. At this very moment, it is probably in Ecuador where democracy is under the greatest challenge in the hemisphere."

Mr. Febres Cordero, a conservative millionaire businessman who was elected in 1984, has been one of President Ronald Reagan's closest allies in Latin America.

A senior Ecuadoran government official said Tuesday that the military commanders involved in last week's abduction were seething. Several of them were slapped, kicked and cursed by enlisted air commandos, and the official said the commanders were investigating the possibility that opposition politicians had been the "intellectual authors" of the assault.

U.S. Rights Aide Resigns in Protest

WASHINGTON — The government official responsible for requiring U.S. contractors to hire minority workers has resigned in protest, saying some Reagan administration officials are paying only "lip service" to enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.

In one of the most pointed attacks on an administration insider, Joseph N. Cooper, who has been director of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance, said Wednesday that some administration officials believed "that affirmative action has done too much, gone too far, become too powerful."

Head of the contract compliance program for 17 months, he resigned without explanation Friday.

Mr. Cooper, who is black, said these "vocal dissenters promote the

idea that goals and timetables are quotas, and that reverse discrimination is a reality," adding, "They are wrong."

He identified Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds as among those who sought to thwart federal rules that require numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The rules affect more than 20,000 companies employing 23 million workers at 70,000 sites.

David F. Demarest, a Labor Department spokesman, said there would be no comment from any officials within the agency.

Terry H. Eastland, a Justice Department spokesman, said of Mr. Cooper's remarks: "The problem is not at all with affirmative action, which this attorney general and his predecessor and Brad Reynolds

have strongly supported. The issue is whether you're going to have racial preferences, and we cannot support that. If Mr. Cooper is going to say that the only kind of affirmative action must be racially preferential, in terms of hiring and promotion, then we must strongly disagree with him."

President Ronald Reagan is considering a recommendation from the Justice Department to eliminate numerical hiring goals for companies that do business with the government. The revised rule would require that contractors expand the pool of minority members and women considered for hiring and promotion, but without any numerical standards.

Under the rules, contractors must make "good faith efforts" to hire and promote workers who are black, Hispanic or women in rough proportion to the numbers of available qualified candidates.

Rights Leaders to March in White Georgia County

CUMMING, Georgia — Many prominent U.S. civil rights leaders have agreed to join an anti-racism march Saturday in an all-white county where a crowd led by Ku Klux Klan members blocked a similar march last weekend.

The authorities in Forsyth County expressed the fear that larger numbers of whites would appear to oppose the marchers.

Sheriff Wesley C. Warraven Jr., whose men were unable to control the white crowd that blocked the

march last weekend, vowed to protect Saturday's marchers "if it takes 300 state troopers and every GBI agent in the state." The GBI is the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Among the rights leaders expected to attend the march are Coretta Scott King, widow of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the Reverend Hosea Williams, the Reverend Joseph Lowery and the entertainer Dick Gregory.

They are expected to be joined

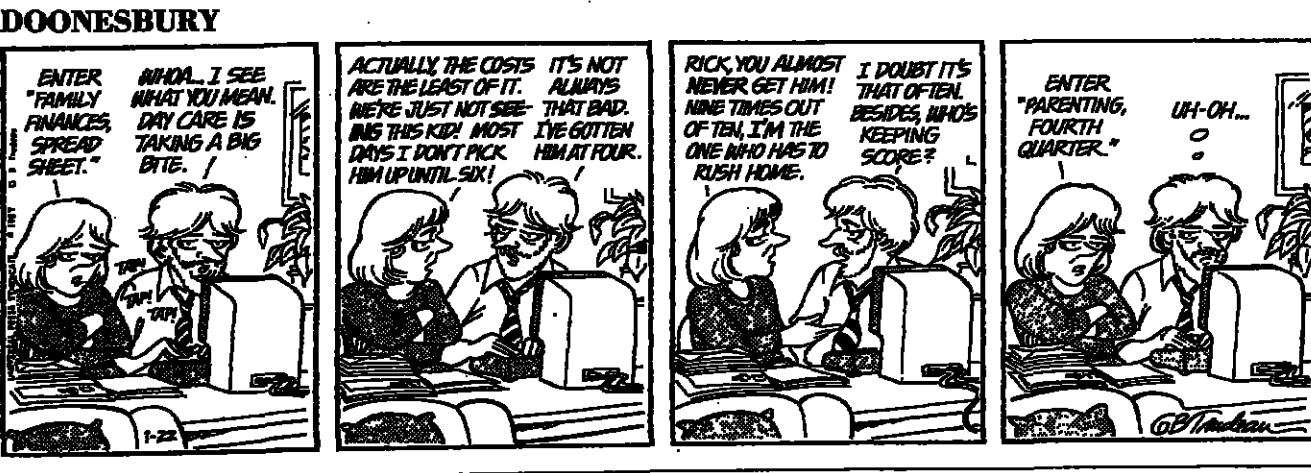
by politicians, including former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California. Governor Joe Frank Harris has been invited, but has not decided whether to participate, his press secretary said.

The march is expected to attract as many as 5,000 participants.

Last weekend, about 400 whites, including Ku Klux Klansmen, threw stones and bottles and shout-

ed racial epithets at a group of about 75 blacks and whites taking part in a "brotherhood and anti-intimidation march" through Forsyth County. The county has had virtually no black residents for decades.

Danny Carver, a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, did not answer his telephone Tuesday, but a recorded message urged that "all Klan members and all white people be in Cumming Saturday, Jan. 24. We will keep Forsyth County all white."



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Australia and Sweden Plan Network to Monitor N-Tests

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — An international network of seismic stations to monitor underground nuclear tests is likely to be operational within three years even if the United States and the Soviet Union refuse to participate, Australian officials said Wednesday.

They said the network might be formed by Sweden and Australia next year.

Using sensitive detection devices and advanced computer and communication facilities, a Swedish-Australian link would be capable of detecting all but the smallest nuclear explosions in most parts of the world, the officials added.

The governments of both countries, which are leading advocates of nuclear arms-control measures, say they believe that a global seismic surveillance system would make a major contribution to the conclusion of verifiable treaties banning or strictly limiting tests of nuclear explosives.

They add that it would go a long way toward preventing cheating.

The Australian officials, contacted by telephone in Canberra, made their comments in the days preceding the planned resumption of talks in Geneva on Thursday between the United States and the Soviet Union on ways to limit nuclear testing.

Australia, a U.S. ally, wants early agreement on a total test ban treaty. A resolution sponsored by Australia and New Zealand calling for this step received overwhelming support in November at the United Nations.

The resolution was co-sponsored by 26 countries, including Sweden, Canada and Japan. The United States and Britain, both of which opposed the resolution in 1985, abstained. Only France voted against it.

The Reagan administration contends that some testing of nuclear weapons would be needed as long as the United States and its allies

depend on such weapons as a deterrent against attack.

The Soviet Union declared in August 1985 that it would observe a self-imposed ban on nuclear testing. But Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said recently that the moratorium would end as soon as the United States carries out its first test in 1987. Washington has announced that it is planning a test for Feb. 5.

President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from Congress for progress on arms control, asked the Senate last week to approve two treaties limiting testing provided Moscow dropped its long-standing opposition to on-site inspection.

Mr. Reagan told lawmakers that the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty were "not effectively verifiable in their present form."

The treaties, which have a common purpose of limiting individual nuclear explosions to no more than 150 kilotons, were signed but not ratified by the United States and the Soviet Union.

A kiloton is a unit of measure of a nuclear weapon's yield, equivalent to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT. The yield of the atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August 1945 was 12 to 15 kilotons.

In September, the Australian government inaugurated a seismicological center in Canberra that is capable of detecting underground nuclear explosions larger than five kilotons as far as 6,250 miles (10,000 kilometers) from the center of Australia.

Scientists say Chinese, French, Indian and the main Soviet nuclear test sites can be monitored from Australia. Soviet and U.S. test sites could be covered from Sweden.

They say the stable and ancient rocks that form the land areas of Australia and Sweden provide extremely quiet locations where seismographs can be operated at higher magnifications than those obtainable on most other parts of the globe.

Officials in Canberra said Australia would establish an international seismic data center next year — one of four in the world. The other three are in Sweden, the United States and the Soviet Union.

One senior official said that there were still technical problems to be ironed out and that a cheap-proof surveillance system would have to include on-site verification as well as seismic monitoring.



Frank Foerster, right, leaving a Malaysian court with his attorney, Jorg Strefferdt, after acquittal on drug charges.

German Free After Malay Drug Trial

Penang, Malaysia — The Penang High Court acquitted a West German on Wednesday of drug trafficking charges that are punishable by death.

"The case of the defense became so overwhelming and convincing that I have to acquit and discharge him," Justice Edgar Joseph said in court.

Hanging is mandatory in Malaysia for anyone convicted of possessing 200 grams (7 ounces) or more of a narcotic resin. The defendant, Frank Foerster, 24, had been charged with trafficking in 239.7 grams (8 ounces).

"I'm fine and well," Mr. Foerster said after his acquittal was announced.

Justice Joseph said that one reason for acquitting the defendant was that there had been conflicting evidence about where the drugs had been found. Mr. Foerster was arrested in his hotel room on the resort island of Penang in November 1983.

Because Mr. Foerster had not tried to dispose of the drugs when the police knocked on his hotel room door, the justice said, it indicated that he did not know the drugs were among his possessions.

"The accused," the justice added, "stood up well on cross-examination and he was not shaken."

The deputy public prosecutor, Mohammed Bazain Idris, said before the verdict that if Mr. Foerster were acquitted he might appeal.

Mr. Bazain left the court without comment.

Two West Germans traveling with Mr. Foerster when he was arrested were held briefly.

They left the country and refused to return to testify, but they said in sworn statements that the drugs were theirs.

Justice Joseph accepted the affidavits, saying that their contents exposed both men to criminal prosecution and that under normal circumstances people would not take such risks.

Justice Joseph earlier had dismissed two alleged confessions by Mr. Foerster on the ground that he was not cautioned before making one of them and had been induced to make the other.

Mr. Foerster testified that police had told him he would be deported if he confessed that the drugs were his. He also testified that he had agreed not to implicate his friends.

Statistics from the police narcotics division show that 41 people — 32 Malaysians, 6 Singaporeans, 2 Australians and 1 Indonesian — have been hanged for drug trafficking since 1983.

Where there is a will, there is a way, the saying goes. So it is for resilient people who have been sent to an American, European or Asian city by their companies and, once the assignment is over, want to stay on.

Those who succeed in staying either look for another position within the network of their national subsidiaries, switch to the local network of multinationals or start their own company.

Depending on the city and on the industry, U.S. subsidiaries in Europe and European subsidiaries in the United States may be more interested in hiring nationals or in transferring personnel from headquarters.

Foreign assignments are often kept as plumb jobs for high-achievers who will then return to headquarters.

And in some European cities, such as Paris, the number of U.S. subsidiaries has declined, shrinking

the number of U.S. subsidiaries in the United States. European subsidiaries in the United States prefer hiring Americans to European expatriates because of their management expertise.

One of the problems of continuing to work for U.S. companies in Europe or European companies in the United States is that eventually they want to send you home.

Paul Haskell, who has managed to stay on in Paris for the last 20 years, is a veteran of avoiding this.

When he was 14 years old, he decided he wanted to live in Paris after visiting the city with his parents.

After graduating from Harvard Business School, he started working for McKinsey, the U.S. management consulting firm, in New York, which then sent him to Geneva and then to Paris to open a new office.

Mr. Haskell back to New York, he got a job with another U.S. management consulting firm. When that firm asked him to go back to the United States, he joined Rhone Poulenc, the French chemical giant.

Dissatisfied with that company's management style, which he found too rigid and hierarchical, he resigned and took a job as head of personnel with the U.S. management consulting firm, Booz Allen, in Paris.

Shortly after he started, Booz Allen decided to move him and the company's international headquarters to the United States. Finally, eight years ago, he was employed by Berntson International in Paris and has been there ever since.

Multinationals do have a heart and will make special arrangements for love-struck employees who marry a national. Cynthia Valenti, an American, was finishing her two-year assignment with the London subsidiary of a large U.S. bank and the bank wanted to send her back to New York.

But she fell in love and was married to a British national. The bank let her stay in London but insisted she go off the expatriate package onto the lower-paying local contract.

Weather Shift Is Moderate As El Niño Comes Back

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — El Niño, the occasional climatic disturbance that shifts the world's weather patterns and can cause severe weather problems, has returned.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in an advisory Tuesday, said the current El Niño is near the midpoint of a typical 18-month life cycle. But unlike its disastrous predecessor in 1982 and 1983, it appears to be moderate and is not expected to cause severe problems anywhere, the agency said.

El Niño has brought drier than usual weather, although not drought, to the western Pacific region of the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Guinea.

The zone of altered weather is expanding eastward and could bring dry weather to Brazil next month when the rainy season usually begins, the agency said. Southern Africa is also drier.

The last El Niño, which began in April 1982 and ended in July 1983, was the worst in more than a century. It was blamed for 1,300 to 1,500 deaths worldwide and economic losses of \$2 billion to \$3 billion. It brought Australia its worst drought in two centuries and Peru its most rain in 450 years.

The 1982-83 El Niño caused floods in southern China and drought in the north, lashed the west coast of the United States with severe storms and sent six typhoons through French Polynesia within five months.

The name El Niño, Spanish for "the child," was used by 19th-century Peruvian fishermen who noticed that abnormally warm seas that destroyed offshore schools of anchovies tended to appear around Christmas, recurring irregularly every two to seven years.

Although the first sign is often the warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific, this is the result of a shift in prevailing wind patterns whose cause is unknown.

Usually, equatorial Pacific winds blow from east to west, pushing the warmer surface waters westward and causing the warmer water to pile up to a greater depth toward the west. As a result, the air above the western warm zone develops large clouds that keep the region wet.

If the winds die down for a long enough period, as they do every two to seven years for unknown reasons, the warm water shifts back toward the east, carrying the rainy zone eastward and disrupting weather patterns.

In Africa, New Openness On AIDS, but With Limit

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BANGUI, Central African Republic — One week, the health authorities here completed a pioneering comic book designed to warn Central Africans in simple language about the danger of AIDS.

The next week, officials destroyed videotapes made by a French television crew about victims of the disease in Bangui Hospital.

In this capital, where 4 percent of all adults are believed to be infected with the AIDS virus, the seemingly contradictory actions by the local authorities in December reflected attitudes common in much of Africa toward acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

When talking to their own citizens, African governments increasingly treat AIDS like any other public health problem. When talking to the outside world, African governments appear to seek to hide the problem.

In Zaire, a pro-government newspaper, *Elima*, recently published a series of six articles describing AIDS and giving advice on how to avoid getting it.

"Zaire has opted for an objective information campaign, serene and humane," wrote Kitoko Kalombo, the information director of Zaire's Public Health Department. But, he added, Zaire "continues to refuse to allow its fellow citizens who are victims of AIDS to become the object of cynical and unhealthy exploitation by the Western press."

Jeanne Atrique, the leading news weekly of French-speaking Africa, made AIDS the leading article of its year-end issue.

The author said those responsible for ignorance in Africa about the disease were "doctors anxious

to avoid panic," journalists with a "misplaced" sense of responsibility and governments "that have practiced an ostrich policy."

But many Africans say they believe that international discussion of AIDS in Africa puts the continent in an unfavorable light.

In November, several Nigerian newspapers published an article distributed by the Soviet press-feature syndicate Novosti on the origin of AIDS. It implied that the virus had escaped after "secret experiments at a laboratory developing biological weapons at Fort Detrick, Maryland."

The true origin of the virus is not known. According to an article in the U.S. magazine *Science* in November, the earliest known AIDS virus was identified in Kinshasa, Zaire, in 1959.

In Bangui in December, Health Ministry officials declined to talk about AIDS with an American reporter, but the problem was openly discussed among residents.

The French Army administers AIDS antibody tests to "African hostesses" who work in the army's two field hospitals, one in Bangui and another in Bouar, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) northwest of Bangui. The tests indicate infection but not whether a person will develop the fatal disease.

So far, according to Colonel Jean Carrié of the French Army, no French soldier garrisoned in the nation has died of AIDS.

But it is estimated that 800 Central Africans died of the disease in 1986.

In 1985, a random sample of 327 people in Bangui from age 15 to 34 found that 4 percent had antibodies to the AIDS virus in their blood.

"AIDS is a very serious problem in Central Africa," said Alain Jean Georges, the research director at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. He said his laboratory performed 100 blood tests for AIDS antibodies a week.

In the crowded wards of Bangui Hospital, doctors often do not order a \$20 blood test for AIDS. Instead, nurses have been trained to detect the disease by consulting a chart of symptoms prepared by the World Health Organization.

The Central African Republic spends an average of \$1.67 a year on health care for each citizen.

Jakarta's Population Rising

United Press International

JAKARTA — This city's population, now 7.5 million, should reach almost 13 million by 2000, making it the world's sixth most populated city after Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Bombay, New Delhi and Cairo, said the Indonesian population and environment minister, Emil Salim, on Tuesday.

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SCIENCE

'Noble Savages' Abused and Destroyed Their Environment

By Malcolm W. Browne

Recent discoveries in the southwestern United States, southern Greece, and the South Pacific have persuaded a growing number of archaeologists that primitive people were much more destructive to their habitat than had been generally believed.

The findings may finally put an end to what Dr. Jared M. Diamond describes as "the environmentalist myth" — an alleged bias of many scientists toward "the romanticized concept of the 'noble savage' ... proclaimed by the 18th-century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Writing in the British journal Nature, Dr. Diamond, a professor of physiology at the University of California (Los Angeles) School of Medicine, cited the destruction of plant species on Easter Island and in the Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico as glaring examples of primitive human abuse of the land.

"The reason for this bias," he said in an interview, "is that primitive peoples have been so harshly treated by whites over the centuries that many whites today justly feel a sense of guilt. Scientists, among others, sometimes tend to compensate for this in inappropriate ways. For example, it has become politically and socially inexpedient to write or speak of the role of the Maori aborigines of New Zealand in the extinction of the moa — a large flightless bird — or of early Polynesian settlers who brought about the extinction of various Hawaiian birds."

Dr. Diamond and like-minded archaeologists believe that some societies contributed to their own demise by abusing the lands on which they lived. At the same time, a declining society is likely to abandon conservation, he said, making the spiral of decay tighter.

Strong support for Dr. Diamond's revisionist point of view has come from Julio L. Betancourt, an archaeologist and his colleagues at the University of Arizona, who have extensively studied the Anasazi Indian civilization that flourished in New Mexico's Chaco Canyon from about 1000 to 1200.

The Chaco Canyon has long fascinated and mystified archaeologists. Its vanished inhabitants, believed to have been ancestors of modern-day Hopi and other Pueblo Indian groups, built the largest and tallest buildings that existed in North America prior to the advent of skyscrapers at the end of the 19th century. Hundreds of 12th-

century Chaco Canyon families were housed in huge stone-and-adobe apartment buildings that stood as high as five stories and whose ruins are still impressive.

Relics of this culture form an exhibition scheduled to open on March 6 at New York's Museum of Natural History.

Although archaeologists consider the Chaco Canyon culture to have been almost as advanced as that of the Maya in Central America, the Chaco Canyon inhabitants were unable to sustain the life-giving qualities of their environment.

"Throughout the Anasazi region," Mr. Betancourt said in an interview, "pack rats established nests and left middens" or dungheaps. "The feces and scraps they left in the middens were soaked in urine, which dried and crystallized, preserving the seeds and plant fragments the rats had eaten."

The rats always foraged within a 50-yard radius of their nests, he explained, and as many as 30 different plant species are represented by fossilized seeds and twigs in each midden. The age of the material is determined by analysis for radioactive carbon 14.

"This gives us a series of snapshots of what plant species were growing in the Chaco Canyon region at various times during the history of the region," Mr. Betancourt said.

"You can see abrupt deforestation in the Chaco Canyon, as stark as night and day, as obvious as it is on Easter Island in the Pacific. Prior to 1,000 years ago there was piñon-juniper woodland in the Chaco Canyon, and for the past 1,000 years it was gone. The change was irreversible."

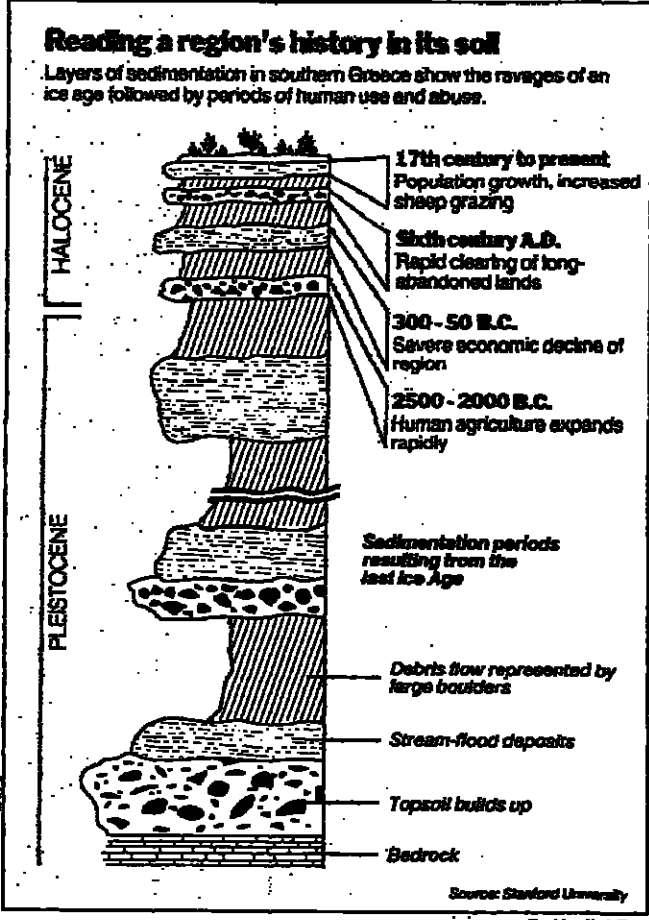
Although the cause of the deforestation is debated by scientists, Betancourt believes the evidence supports the view that as the Chaco Canyon builders used up local woodlands for fuel and building, erosion destroyed the top soil and deepened the surface water channels that had been important for irrigation, converting them into agriculturally useless arroyos.

"This accounts for the fact that the geological record shows us a major deepening of water channels in the area between the 12th and 15th centuries," Mr. Betancourt said. "It's perfectly evident to me that people beat the hell out of the environment there, and then they moved."

Today, he said, inhabitants of other parts of the Southwest are once again "attacking piñon-juni-



Cathy Hall



Source: Stanford University

per woodlands, this time with trucks and chain saws," using the wood as fuel. It is essential that the federal government protect its national forests from further inroads, he said, if the fragile Southwestern habitat is to be preserved.

Dr. Diamond notes that deforestation also occurred on Easter Island in the South Pacific. Instead of moving on, however, the Easter Islanders abandoned their early artistic culture and land conservation practices to become warriors and cannibals. The island was once lushly covered with palms and other trees, but when its Polynesian population burned the wood and began allowing livestock to graze throughout the island, irreversible erosion destroyed the topsoil. By the beginning of the 18th century, Easter Island was barren, and remains so today.

Another form of support for Dr. Diamond's thesis is emerging in a series of papers published by a team of Stanford University archaeologists who recently completed a three-year expedition to the Southern Argolid — a tongue of land protruding from southern

Greece into the Mediterranean, that has been inhabited by human beings for 50,000 years. The Stanford group gathered information and samples from 319 sites.

One of the team leaders, Dr. Curtis N. Runnels, believes the results tend to confirm Dr. Diamond's view that early man strongly influenced his environment, often for the worse.

"But this is not to say that man's impact was always destructive," Dr. Runnels said. "Throughout the history of the Southern Argolid, there have been times when man has conserved the land and prevented erosion, and other times

when he let things go to pot. One can gauge the health of a society quite well from the amount of soil that erodes from high slopes and washes down as silt in the valleys."

Most of the region's original topsoil was stripped away by the ravages of the last ice age, Dr. Runnels said, but when the human population began to grow rapidly, they soon made their mark on what was left. "Roughly 5,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Bronze Age," he said, "the population of the Southern Argolid increased dramatically, land was cleared as agriculture became intensive, and there was a period of severe erosion. We see it clearly in the great volume of silt that was washed down into the valleys and bays at that time."

"But ancient civilizations eventually learned to build terraces to prevent erosion. From the height of the great Mycenaean civilization in about 1,600 B.C. until its end in 1000 B.C., we find no erosion at all. The Mycenaeans were great builders, of course, and they probably put up some of the original terraces and check dams that have been rebuilt over the ages and are still around."

But the great disadvantage of terracing, Dr. Runnels said, is that terraces must be constantly repaired and kept from leaking. If livestock are allowed to trample and damage a terrace, rain water soon cuts a channel through it, dragging down the dammed-up topsoil and initiating runaway erosion that may be irreversible.

The silt record shows that severe erosion occurred after the collapse of the Mycenaean civilization, and that conservation

practices were reinstated only after the Classical Greek period began about five centuries before Christ. With the decline of Greek political power between the third century B.C. and about 50 B.C., another period of severe erosion is detectable in silt patterns, Dr. Runnels said. A revival of sound agricultural practice occurred during the Roman era, but erosion set in again in the sixth century A.D. Two more social crises in the Southern Argolid are discernible: in silt patterns of the medieval period and of the past two centuries, Dr. Runnels said.

The current silt may be related, he said, to increased grazing on upland slopes, neglect of terrace repairs, the cultivation of such high-value crops as lemons (which consume large amounts of water), and the growth of the tourist industry at the expense of soil conservation.

"Right now, the people of the area are pushing for fast profits. But even a slight downturn in world conditions, or a decrease in the buying population of Athens, or a war interrupting shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean — any of those things could wreck agriculture in the Southern Argolid. The terraces would go to pot and what little topsoil is left would slide into the sea."

The tendencies of mankind have changed little over the centuries, Dr. Diamond believes. "By nature, present-day man is neither more nor less destructive of the land than his forebears," he said. "It's just that the technology of destruction is vastly more efficient than it was in the past. There never was such a thing as a noble savage."

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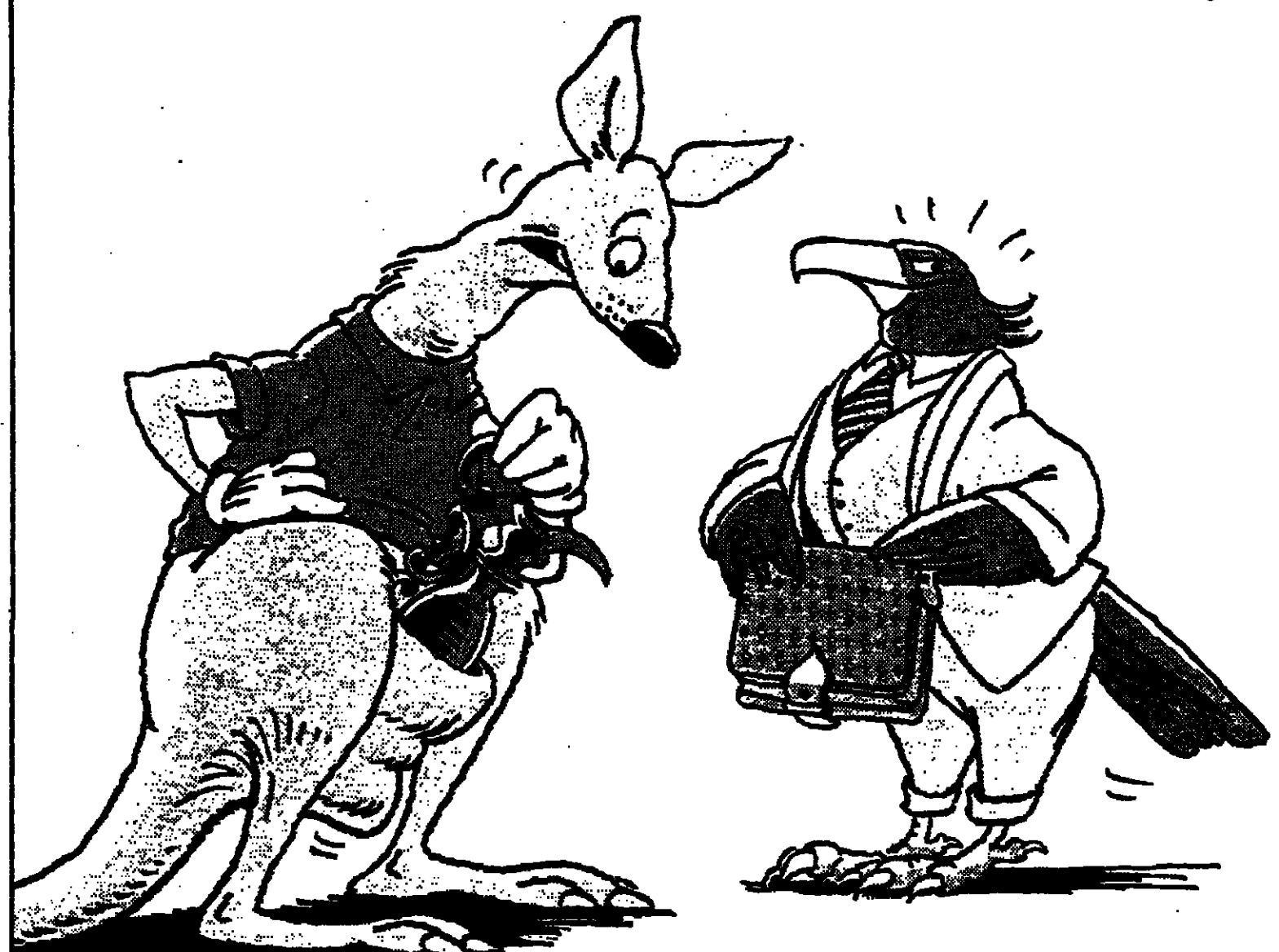
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IN BRIEF

Scientists Ponder Time

CHICAGO (NYT) — Of all phenomena that affect the human condition none has perplexed scientists more than the forward march of time, its link to the seemingly relentless tendency toward disorder known as entropy, and to the expansion of the universe.

Some of the world's leading theorists have speculated that, if the current expansion reverses itself and the universe begins to contract, the arrow of time will change direction. People — if there are any — would live from the grave to the cradle and would "remember" what is to happen tomorrow. Some theorists have suggested that those living in such a universe would not be aware that time was running backward, because their perception of time would be reversed. But they would live in a universe whose future, in every detail, is predetermined. Scientists have also suggested that our universe might have a twin, formed of antimatter, in which time runs backward.

Stephen W. Hawking of Cambridge University in England, a prominent proponent of the view that time would run backward in a shrinking universe, announced recently that he had changed his mind. Recent research had led him to conclude that time would still march forward, even if the universe began to contract, he told a conference in Chicago on astrophysics.

Placebo's Chemical Effect

WASHINGTON (WP) — A placebo given for pain may be as effective as 8 milligrams of morphine, a modest dose, medical researchers have found.

A placebo is any pill, potion or procedure that has no direct effect but which the patient believes is going to prove effective in treating some illness. Placebo drugs are often merely sugar pills. A mother's kiss on a skinned knee can also act as a placebo.

Now Dr. Jon Levine of the University of California at San Francisco has found that placebo pain relief is produced by the brain. He has found evidence that it is the result of the brain, triggered by expectations, producing quantities of natural pain-killing substances that are chemically similar to opiates such as morphine. Such natural pain-killers have been the subject of much recent brain research.

Super Carrot Developed

WASHINGTON (WP) — Plant breeders have produced a "super carrot," a new variety of the vegetable that contains 10 times the usual amount of carotene, the substance that the body converts into vitamin A.

The development could prove a boon to parts of the Third World where vitamin A deficiency is so severe that millions of children suffer permanent blindness as a result.

The new carrot, called Beta III, was developed at the Agricultural Research Service's Vegetable Crops Research laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Field tests are under way in south Asia and central Africa to

further adapt Beta III to local soil conditions. There is evidence that high levels of dietary carotene may inhibit development of cancer.

Dyslexia's Cause Studied

NEW YORK (NYT) — Many factors have been offered to explain the reading disorder dyslexia, among them impaired vision, head injuries, and inner-ear disorders. Now researchers studying the brains of dyslexics have discovered a pattern of cellular and structural abnormalities that suggest the reading disorder is caused by abnormal prenatal development of the brain.

As a result, doctors may soon be able to identify children with these abnormalities and recommend special tutoring or treatment to prevent failure in school.

While the severity and symptoms of dyslexia vary, its victims generally have problems perceiving shapes of words. Letters appear to bob and weave on the page, sometimes dancing off the edge, other times transposing themselves. Dyslexia is unrelated to intelligence. Thomas Edison, Albert Einstein, Winston Churchill and Woodrow Wilson are all believed to have been dyslexic.

10 Galaxies Discovered

PASADENA, California (AP) — Scientists have discovered 10 galaxies in a hidden zone of the universe behind the Milky Way, and say tens of thousands more could be revealed by a full-scale search.

The star systems were found when astronomers used a radio telescope to peer into the "zone of avoidance," the quarter of the sky hidden from optical telescopes by dust, gas and billions of stars surrounding Earth in the flattened spiral of our own galaxy, the Milky Way. While 10 is a small number of galaxies in a universe believed to contain billions, the discoveries are significant because they were made during a pilot attempt to explore the zone of avoidance, said Steve Maran, spokesman for the American Astronomical Society and a senior scientist at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.

Alzheimer's Clue in Dogs

NEW YORK (AP) — Brains from aged dogs, monkeys and a polar bear show lump-like plaques similar to those found in Alzheimer's victims, suggesting that clues to the disease may be found in animal experiments, a researcher says.

Although the animals did not have Alzheimer's, further studies might lead to an animal version of at least part of the disease, said Dr. Dennis Selkoe of Harvard's Brigham and Women's Hospital. Scientists have not yet found an animal version of Alzheimer's, which would allow more experimentation than is now possible.

Dr. Selkoe's research focused on amyloid, a fibrous material that makes up the plaques found in brains of Alzheimer's victims. Such plaques also appear in normal aging, but Alzheimer's victims accumulate them in greater numbers.

Kilauea Sets Lava Record

WASHINGTON (WP) — One of the world's most active volcanoes, Kilauea in Hawaii, has poured out 850,000,000 cubic yards (650,000,000 cubic meters) of lava since its current eruption began in January 1983, a record for Kilauea, said the U.S. Geological Survey director, Dallas L. Peck. That is enough lava to cover the District of Columbia to a depth of 12 feet (3.6 meters).

Advertisement for 'SALES RUE DU PARADIS (Paris 10)'. It features the text 'To the Paradise of SALES from 22 January until 2 February' and '35 boutiques are ready to welcome you. Porcelain - Crystal - Gold and silverware'.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'A New Job' and 'y Needed'.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Ease the Export Controls

Everybody agrees that the U.S. government has to control sensitive exports — military weapons and sometimes civilian goods with military uses. The buyers are often Russian. But for years there has been a rancorous quarrel in the Reagan administration over the breadth of these controls.

Help for the Wrong Side

Iraq has had air superiority throughout its long war with Iran and is using it effectively to constrain Iranian oil exports. Both countries have missiles with which they can attack each other's cities. But in this war neither long-range bombing nor attacks on civilian populations are crucial.

The Great January Rally

The dollar plummeted, America's trade accounts are at a minus and every day the national debt grows by half a billion dollars. But sobering news from Washington and Tokyo seems to have little impact on investors' enthusiasm.

Other Comment

Africa Needs Much More Aid
The UN Fund for Population Activities. Two themes repeated by Mr. Shultz on the subject were the impact of self-help and avoidance of dependence on aid.

OPINION Should West Germans Really Get More of the Same?

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG — By all expectations, the elections on Sunday will return to power the same government that has ruled the Federal Republic for the last four years. "More of the same," is the slogan of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, and that, in all likelihood, is what West German voters want.

Perhaps the first postwar leader to understand that a strong rather than a weak West Germany runs the risk of being isolated in Europe was Helmut Schmidt. Before taking major action, whether in establishing the European Monetary System or in calling for American missiles to balance what he saw as a new threat from the East, Mr. Schmidt always sought to form a coalition with others, preferably with France.

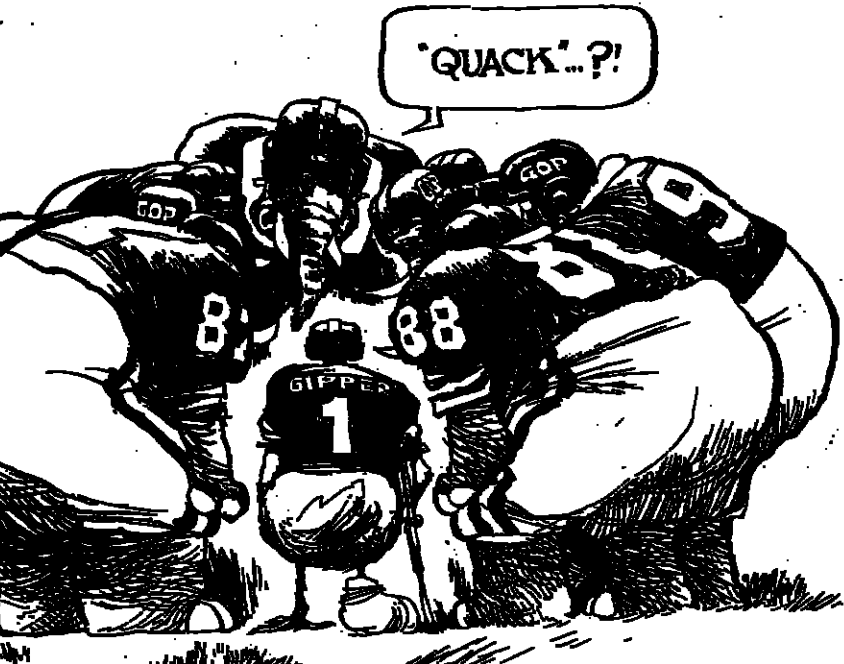
The United States and France had pressed for a reduction of West German interest rates in vain for several months. When the weakness of the dollar and the French franc pushed up the mark, Bonn finally — and with barely concealed irritation — agreed to a marginal revaluation.

For Republicans, Reagan Becomes a Dubious Asset

By Ronald Brownstein

WASHINGTON — As a snapshot of a bygone time, consider this remark by Donald J. Devine, the longtime conservative activist and now chief political adviser to Senator Bob Dole: "I don't buy the notion that you have to present a new vision for America; Ronald Reagan has done that. You have to show how you fit into that."

up the scraps of six incumbent senators, the concept of continuity politics was looking a bit battered. Then, in the minds of most political professionals, it died an early death last month as the administration acknowledged secret arms sales and diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan Contras.



has unhinged the other leg on which Republicans have rested their case. Whatever further revelations the Senate and House investigating committees unearth, they are unlikely to produce a portrait of America standing tall against terrorism.

Southeast Asia: More Smoke Than Fire Amid the Maneuvering

By Nayan Chanda

WASHINGTON — At first glance, fighting along the Chinese-Vietnamese border this month and the tough line on Cambodia that emerged from Vietnam's party congress last month can seem to have set back a timid improvement of atmosphere in recent months.

In a secret accord in late October to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia, Hanoi proposed talks between all parties to the conflict — non-Communist Cambodians, Vietnam's protégés in Phnom Penh and even some members of the Khmer Rouge.

"special relationship" with Laos and Cambodia — euphemism for Hanoi's predominant role in security and foreign affairs in Indochina — was a "sacred obligation and a strategic duty." Has Hanoi reverted to a hard-line military solution?

Vietnam: The South Must Manage the Economy

By Caryle A. Thayer

CANBERRA — Until recently, Vietnam's Communist Party was dominated by men who had become politically active in the 1920s. Starting in 1951, this first generation of revolutionaries, comparable to Russia's Bolsheviks or China's "Long March" generation, were elected to top party positions at each succeeding national congress.

has declined steadily, if slowly, from 16 percent in 1976 to 8 percent now. Hanoi-based officials, who held 74 percent of the committee seats in 1960, held only 46 percent today.

The resolution adopted at the congress declared that maintaining a "loyal and effective Cambodian army. And few in the Vietnamese leadership are more familiar with the problems of deep-seated anti-Vietnamese feelings among the Cambodians than Mr. Bach. The elevation of these men could instill greater realism in Hanoi's approach.

Cambodians Are Neglected Yet Again

NOW we have another demonstration of the Cambodians as a forgotten people: Thailand has decided to close down the Khao I Dang refugee camp. Unless something happens to alter this decision, the 26,000 people in the camp, including many infants born there, will lose their legal status as refugees and become "displaced persons" — vulnerable pawns once again.

Mr. Linh has called on the party to reconcile with ethnic Chinese, Roman Catholics and former members of the Saigon regime. The nature of his broad coalition is summed up in a slogan heard at the sixth congress: "The North won the war, the South must manage the economy."

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Stay Off the Lines
NEW YORK — [A reader writes:] "In an editorial you remark that there is much to be said in favor of Government ownership and operation of the telegraph lines. That is true, but there is much more to be said in opposition to it. Unless there is a check to the present tendency to concentrate control of all business in the hands of the Government and to the disposition of Congress to shift responsibilities upon the Executive, there will soon be an end of the institutions under which the country has grown and prospered, and instead of a President we shall have a dictator.

1937: Dispute in Japan
TOKYO — Fierce opposition to the Hirota government on the ground that it has become "the puppet of the militarists" developed in the Diet [on Jan. 21]. After a session of unprecedented violence in which the Ministers were repeatedly hooted and jeered from every part of the House, Premier Koki Hirota was received by the Emperor. After the audience, the Diet was declared adjourned [until Jan. 25]. The general impression was that the government will ask for dissolution. Leaders of the two principal Japanese parties, Suzuki and Miyano, accused Premier Hirota of having failed to restore discipline in the Army; charged Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita with antagonizing China instead of winning her friendship; and Finance Minister Baba with ruining the economy by presenting excessive military budgets.

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OPINION

Is It Too Much to Ask From the Vatican?

NEW YORK — Everybody, a nice round of applause for Cardinal John O'Connor and the Israeli leaders.

The Israelis, by getting their country deep in the mud of the Iran arms deal, showed that not all Jews are smart.

The cardinal and the heads of the American Jewish organizations that said some unimpressive things about his pronouncements in Jerusalem and about the fact that the Vatican would not let him visit Israeli officials in their offices met on Monday to try to smooth things over, and that was fine.

It was not the cardinal's trip or the criticism but the Vatican's policy of refusing diplomatic recognition to Israel and Rome's rigidity in enforcing it.

The Vatican does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and wants the city put under some kind of international agreement.

The Vatican backs the Palestinians' desire for a state. And it feels recognition of Israel might endanger Christian people and property in Arab states.

Anyway, the cardinal, trying to do a little good, set out on a Middle East trip that included Jerusalem and visits to Israeli officials.

It was not until the last moment that the Vatican officials woke up, or decided to wake up, and instructed him not to visit Israeli officials in their offices.

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Rigid officials reflect rigid policy and

By A.M. Rosenthal

that seems to me to be the issue at the heart. What would have been so dreadful if the Vatican had decided to avoid creating embarrassment and real hurt out of its own error and had been gracious and courteous enough to allow the cardinal to go ahead with his scheduled visits to the prime minister and the foreign minister of Israel?

After all, the nations that have diplomatic relations with Israel do business in Jerusalem government offices every day, although only a few formally acknowledge Jerusalem as the capital.

Did it ever cross the minds of those who canceled the cardinal's visits that Anwar Sadat went to Jerusalem and spoke in its Parliament, forever giving hope that people really were capable of burying hatred and seeing each other afresh, an objective presumably of all religions? And that President Nixon and

Henry Kissinger changed history by visiting top men in Beijing, capital of a country then anathema to America?

And if allowing the trip to go ahead as planned would have turned out to be a diplomatic awkwardness for the Vatican because of Arab annoyance, so what?

Israelis often grump about what they call the double standard: expecting their country to act more idealistically than the countries trying to destroy it and not to do some of the nasty things the large powers do, like sell arms to South Africa.

Is it really asking too much to expect the same double standard, sacrifice of momentary self-interest for richer values, from the other very small state that Judaism has given the world?

I have a hunch that many Americans other than Jews do not believe that it is too much, and that among them is Cardinal John O'Connor of New York.

The New York Times



By DANZIGER in The Christian Science Monitor.

It Would Seem That the Cardinal Was Ambushed

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Cardinal John O'Connor is good and sore at the Jewish organizations that denounced his conduct abroad before even he had stepped out of the airplane returning to New York.

It did not occur to him — as it would not have occurred to anyone not a professional diplomat — that there was a grave symbolic difference between meeting Israel's leaders in Tel Aviv, which the United States, and most of the rest of the world, recognizes as the capital of Israel, and in Jerusalem, which Israel proclaims as its capital.

Its spokesman was Morris B. Abram, a distinguished and sensitive gentleman who should have known better. He managed to give the impression that it was an insult to the American Jewish community that Cardinal O'Connor, while visiting Israel, declined to be circumscribed into Jewish dogma.

Background: Cardinal O'Connor was asked, by the same folk who are now jumping on him, to visit Israel. Why? They wished to invoke the good offices of the Catholic Church ("good offices" is a technical term used in diplomatic parlance to describe organizations — the Red Cross would be an example — that might succeed in negotiating between hostile parties to bring on a rapprochement) to enhance an understanding of the major causes of continuing friction in the Middle East.

Now everyone knows that there was a diplomatic slipup, at the beginning. It

had to do with the cardinal's inattention to the delicate point of where exactly the meetings were to take place.

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On visiting Jerusalem, the cardinal met Israel's president and foreign minister. This was managed by one of those useful inmates of diplomacy: As far as the cardinal was concerned, he was visiting the dignitaries in their homes. As far

as the dignitaries were concerned, he was visiting them in their offices.

How is this possible? Whose! Their homes and offices are in the same building, sometimes a house is also a home.

Finally, on visiting the Holocaust Museum, the cardinal, intensely moved by this great chamber memorializing human horror, remarked that perhaps that Holocaust "may be an enormous gift that Judaism has given the world."

The distressing aspect of the whole thing is that it is now made to look like a diplomatic ambush: an American cardinal invited to Israel to make Israeli propaganda — concerning the plight of the Palestinians, the locus of Israel's capital and a total secularization of the Jewish sacrifice. Thank God for Nathan Perlmutter, the steady-minded head of the Anti-Defamation League, who declined to sign that careless denunciation of the cardinal on the grounds that it was unwarranted.

Morris Abram was quick to explain, after the damage had been done, that "Cardinal O'Connor is a friend, a powerful voice against anti-Semitism."

We did not censure the cardinal. Well, I am assuming Morris Abram, an old friend for whom I have great respect.

MANFRED R. LEHMANN, Nairobi. Universal Press Syndicate.

Patient, Pill-Seeker, Client, Valetudinarian, Impatient

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — From enlightened wings of the health industry come reports that the term "patient" is losing favor because of its connotation of subordination and stolid suffering. A new word is sought. Whatever else it means, "patient" was descriptively on the mark in the bygone

suggests helplessness, disability or passivity. Modern medicine says that people should actively participate in protecting their own health and getting well when they are sick, and "patient" is the wrong term for encouraging that kind of activism. However, the choices for a replacement word are limited.

MEANWHILE

days of waiting rooms deliberately and heavily overbooked to keep the doctor fully occupied regardless of the inconvenience for those seeking medical service. One was patient or went elsewhere.

But it is humane concern rather than the new competitive economics of medicine that inspires the terminological quest. The underlying assumption — and it is probably a sound one — is that a seeker of medical assistance should not start out with a put-down label that

Since terms associated with ill health are out of bounds, "sickling" or "suffering" certainly won't do. "Valetudinarian," meaning a person of weak or sickly constitution, is a splendid word that might be stretched through common usage to cover all who go to the doctor. But it is too big a mouthful to catch on. If shortened to "valet," it is no better than "patient" in terms of status vis-à-vis the doctor. Malpractice lawyers often refer to recipients of medical attention as "victims," but the health industry cannot be expected to go for that.

Given the overly competitive tactics that doctors and hospitals now employ to attract people needing their services, "customer" might be appropriate. Or "client" might be given to "account," which is the word that many business people use to describe those who provide their income. Both those words, however, sound tacky in a professional context. So the tide seems to be moving toward "client" as the preferred replacement for "patient."

"Client" has the advantage of established usage in the purchase of professional services. It is a neutral term that links a needful buyer and a presumably expert provider. Lawyers and accountants deal with clients. Why not doctors?

The difficulty with calling a patient a "client" is that the term neglects the shaman aspect in medicine — the magical medicine-man role that even well educated laymen anxiously and hopefully assign to their physicians. All the more reason to jetison "patient," the reformers would contend. Enlightened doctoring is in revolt against shamanism, as well as against medical authoritarianism and unrealistic expectations.

The public must understand, they say, that medicine's healing powers do not extend to all the afflictions of mankind. That is easy to say, but for many ailing people the shaman in medicine's true powers is desperately filled by wishful thinking. Many people dislike going away from a medical examination without a prescription, even if it is useless.

"Client" is likely to make the grade by default, which is a pity. It is a flavorless word, suitable for the egalitarianism of medicine but without a resonance suggestive of the ancient and emotional relationship between healer and help seeker. T.S. Eliot's J. Alfred Prufrock speaks of "when the evening is spread out against the sky / Like a patient etherized upon a table." It would not be the same with an etherized client.

Andrew L. Lorant, Paris. © 1987 Daniel S. Greenberg.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Vatican and Israel

The excellent Washington Post editorial "The Cardinal in Israel" (Jan. 14) shows that the Vatican has finally arrived at the moment of truth about its reasons for not recognizing Israel.

All the pretended reasons of the past have now proved deceptive and untenable. The Vatican has said that it is concerned about Christians in Muslim countries — but when did the Vatican intervene in the unending massacres of Christians by Muslims in Lebanon, southern Sudan or Idi Amin's Uganda?

Israel, Vatican officials have said, has no settled borders. What about Guyana, Venezuela, Belize, Guatemala and all the other countries without settled borders but with which the Vatican has ties?

A third assertion is that the holy shrines in Jerusalem need international protection. But when were these shrines safer than under Israel?

Instead, the truth is now evident that the Vatican must, for strictly theological reasons, make believe that Israel does not exist. Having preached for centuries that the church is now "Israel," that Jerusalem can be found only in heaven, that Jesus took the place of the Jewish Temple, that the Jews are condemned to eternal, homeless wandering — how can the church now face the embarrassment of finding all this refuted by the simple re-emergence of a Jewish state in Israel, with a Jewish capital in Jerusalem?

As long as the Vatican faces this problem by ignoring Israel's existence, instead of admitting its own errors, Jews should not try to change Vatican policy, but meet it with proud, dignified silence.

MANFRED R. LEHMANN, Nairobi.

Israel, Iran and Reagan

Two columns on your Jan. 20 editorial page, "The Central Truth Is That a U.S.-Iran Link Is Crucial," by Jacob Nimrodi, and "Better for Israel to Address Its Crisis," by William Pfaff, although very different, promote an illusion detrimental to the United States.

Mr. Pfaff writes that "the Israelis furnished ideas and means to appease Ronald Reagan in his anxiety to do several impossible things at once: rescue hostages, fight terrorism, find 'moderate' Iranians..." And Mr. Nimrodi states that "creation of a U.S.-Iranian link is at the heart of the matter." That is not so.

Israel has consistently assisted Ayatollah Khomeini's regime since the start of the Iraq-Iran war. Israel's interest is not to create "better relations between Iran and the West," as Mr. Nimrodi claims, but to see the Gulf war continue weakening the Muslim states around Israel. By its military aid to Iran, Israel maintains pressure not only on Iraq but also on the moderate Arab states supporting Baghdad, namely, Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The White House has been tricked into serving Israeli aims, expertly presented by Mr. Nimrodi, David Kimche and Al Schwimmer. President Reagan has become a victim of both the internal and the Israeli Jewish lobbies.

Way back in November 1947, then Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal wrote: "No group should be permitted to influence our policy to the point where it could endanger our national security." Forty years later that danger is still very much alive.

ANDREW L. LORANT, Paris.

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CONFERENCE LOCATION: Inter-Continental Hotel, 3 rue Castiglione, 75004 Paris, Cedex 01, France. Telephone: (331) 42.60.37.80. Telex: 220114.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 3 a.m. volume, NYSE 3 p.m. volume, AMEX 3 a.m. volume, AMEX 3 p.m. volume, and P.V.C. 4 a.m. volume.

NYSE Index table with columns for Composite Index, High, Previous, Low, and Today's P.M.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for stock symbol, close, and price.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite Index, Previous, Low, and Today's P.M.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for bond type, price, and yield.

NYSE Diary table with columns for stock symbol, close, and price.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns for stock symbol, buy, sell, and price.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for index, high, low, and change.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for index, high, low, and change.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns for stock symbol, close, and price.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for index, high, low, and change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower late Wednesday in active trading after blue-chip issues followed the broader market down. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 157 points Tuesday for its 13th consecutive gain—record—was down 2.11 to 2,102.36 at 3 P.M. Losers led gainers by about a 3-2 ratio. Volume at 3 P.M. was about 158.1 million shares, down from 194.05 million in the same period Tuesday. Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. "The market is acting topky but that does not mean it's topped out yet," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Mr. Groveman said signs of a "short-term market top" can be read in the smaller number of advancing stocks and in investors' preference for the large companies whose stocks make up the Dow industrial average. "Traders are physically tired from the relentless activity on Wall Street since the beginning of the year," he said. "Wall Street's mood is conflicted. It is too soon to sell, but on a trading basis it may be a little bit late to buy." The stock market was mixed for most of Wednesday's session after blue-chip issues crashed sharp morning losses and advanced while the broad market lagged. Traders said foreign buying and expectations that West Germany's Bundesbank would cut its discount rate Thursday helped prices while profit-taking and futures-related selling pressured the Dow industrial average and that prices traded at a discount to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to buy the futures and sell stocks. "The market is going through some price swings as traders try to interpret the underlying kinetics of this drive, but leadership remains quite strong in the economy-sensitive issues," said Eugene Peroni Jr., head of technical research at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. "We are not yet at the point where we will be subject to a sharp or prolonged retreat." Mr. Peroni said some stocks that are components of the Dow industrial average and that have had strong advances could lose 5 to 7 percent of their current values in a decline, but he said the Dow industrial average overall would not lose more than 3 percent of its value before "it junks along to new highs in another strong upswing." STD Federal Bank was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining ground. Salomon Inc. was up a bit after falling 5/8 Tuesday on news that the company expects to report a 40 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings. IBM was ahead after sliding 2 1/2 Tuesday when it reported a 48 percent drop in fourth-quarter profits. Digital Equipment was extending its climb, but Cray Research was lower.

Continuation of the large table of stock prices from the NYSE section.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

Advertisement for BRISA AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L. featuring a coupon for a 15,000,000 EUA loan and a list of redemption numbers.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing the 'Coin Watch' and 'Clarence' models.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., listing the company's net asset value and stock exchange information.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'NYSE Heads Lower; Dow Slips', including columns for stock symbol, high, low, and change.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'صكنا من الاصل'

مركز الأخبار



THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1987

Page 9

WALL STREET WATCH

After Gains, Market Seems Ready to Catch Its Breath

NEW YORK — Whenever stocks move sharply in one direction or another for a sustained period, Wall Street's eyes inevitably turn to the giants of the market, the institutional investors, for a reading of what to expect next.

But barring a bond crash, one manager said, any dip in prices is unlikely to exceed 10 percent.

One reason for January's stunning advance, he added, is "panic buying" by some money managers who entered the new year with too much cash.

HOWEVER, David Dreman, the managing director of Dreman Value Management, remains resolutely bullish and keeps the \$2.5 billion under his command fully invested.

Salomon To Boost Asia Unit

Will Inject \$300 Million

TOKYO — U.S. investment bank Salomon Brothers Inc. will increase the capital of its Asian affiliate by \$300 million, almost tenfold, Salomon's president, Thomas W. Strauss, said Wednesday.

Staff at the Asian affiliate will rise to 250 or 300 in 1987, from 190 at the end of 1986, Mr. Strauss said.

He said he hoped that Salomon's activity in the market would rise by 5 percent a year. The company did not intend to buy Japanese securities firms, he said, and preferred to expand from within.

Specter of Joblessness Jolts Japan

Nation Struggles With a New Idea: Job Insecurity

By Susan Chira

MURORAN, Japan — Hi-deaki Nara, 38 years old and out of work, sat in the unemployment office of this northern industrial city and stared at a card describing a job at a textile factory.



A Japanese steelworker. Foreign competition and the strong yen have battered heavy industry.

Once a boom town, Muroran has begun a slow and seemingly irreversible decline. Mr. Nara, who had expected to work at his company until retirement, lost his job this fall after 18 years; he knows that if he wants to work, he'll have to make some sacrifices.

The prospect of any disruption in Japan's cherished lifetime employment system is deeply unsettling here. Although the system was largely a creation of the postwar era, and although it covers no more than about 15 percent of Japan's workers, it is an important symbol of the cooperative labor-management relations that have contributed so much to Japan's economic progress.

pan's leading big business organization. While American companies have responded to financial pressures with round after round of layoffs, everyone from company executives to assembly-line workers seems to believe that Japan's basic system of job security will be maintained.

Nevertheless, some changes are inevitable. Workers over 55 will face more pressure to retire early, and these older workers will have trouble finding new jobs in an economy that increasingly demands technological skills.

U.S. Inflation Was 1.1% in '86, A 25-Year Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose just 1.1 percent last year, the Labor Department reported Wednesday, the lowest U.S. inflation rate in 25 years.

The 1986 increase in the Consumer Price Index was the smallest since the 0.7 percent rise in 1961. For December, prices rose 0.2 percent compared with November, when they edged up 0.3 percent.

By comparison, wholesale prices in West Germany, a key measure of inflation there, fell 4.8 percent for the year, thanks largely to the plunge in energy prices compounded by the decline in the dollar's value.

Energy prices, which had held steady in November despite increases at the wholesale level, began rising last month, when OPEC reached a six-month pricing accord. Gasoline costs edged up 0.7 percent and home heating oil prices rose 0.7 percent.

Crude prices fell from \$28 per barrel in November 1985 to below \$10 last July. But they have climbed back up to \$19 a barrel in recent months.

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said U.S. home-builders had their best year last year since 1978, the government reported today, with work started on 1.81 million homes and apartments.

New home starts surged 13.7 percent in December after falling a revised 2.6 percent in November. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Economists See Tepid Rise in U.S. GNP Rate

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Economists predict that figures released Thursday will show that the U.S. economy grew at only 1.7 percent to 2.7 percent in the October-December quarter.

The Commerce Department is to release fourth-quarter figures on gross national product, the nation's total output of goods and services.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and other currency rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various currencies like Swiss franc, Italian lira, Japanese yen, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other interest rate data for various currencies and terms.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other data for Asian dollar deposits.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other data for U.S. money market funds.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other data for gold prices in various cities.

Key Rate Cut Seen Likely By German Bundesbank

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's Bundesbank, moving to placate mounting calls from home and abroad that it help rein in the buoyant Deutsche mark, will cut its key discount rate by a half point Thursday, senior Frankfurt banking sources said Wednesday.

The dollar rises in active European trading, Page 13.

West German bank. "I think the heavy pressure on the dollar and the domestic political situation are the main reasons the Bundesbank will cut the discount rate now."

half a point. At the same time, the Bundesbank cut the rediscount facility by 5 billion DM, to 58.3 billion DM, effective May 1, 1986.

A cut in the key West German rate would come against a backdrop of increasingly strident calls at home and from abroad for the Bundesbank to help buoy the dollar and calm currency markets.

For the past year, the Reagan administration has pressed West Germany and Japan to lower their key interest rates to stimulate domestic demand. Washington had hoped that the stimulatory measures, combined with the dollar's weakness, would result in an increase in U.S. exports while making imports more expensive.

Taiwan Says Export Orders Rose 29% in '86, to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Export orders rose more than 29 percent to a record \$41.04 billion in 1986 from \$31.73 billion in 1985, the Economic Ministry said Wednesday.

It said that orders last year for electronic items, the largest export category, were \$6.6 billion, up 46 percent from 1985. Orders for garments rose 14.9 percent to \$4.3 billion and fabrics, 29.2 percent to \$3.2 billion.

The United States remained Taiwan's biggest market, ordering \$21.3 billion of merchandise, up 30.8 percent.

markets could be lost, and the profitability of Taiwan-made goods reduced, if the value of the Taiwan dollar continued to rise.

Washington has asked Taiwan to accept a higher currency value to try to narrow Taiwan's merchandise trade deficit with the United States, which amounted to \$13 billion last year.

Advertisement for Republic National Bank of New York featuring two keys and the text: 'There's private banking. And there's very private banking.'

Advertisement for Republic National Bank of New York with text: 'Here's one bank with a tradition of ensuring privacy for its clients' business. And that's Republic National Bank of New York.'

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. Traditional banking in an age of change. NEW YORK - LONDON - PARIS - LUXEMBOURG - MILAN - MONTE CARLO - GUERNSEY A SAFRA BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER \$1,500,000,000

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

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27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

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27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10

27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
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27 1/2	27 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10	11 1/2	11 1/2	Amalgamated	4.00 10
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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit
Alcan Aluminum	1,200	100
Bankers Trust N.Y.	1,500	150

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
71.57	68.00	69.00	70.00	69.50	69.50	+1.50

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
CORN (CBT)	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
PORK BELT (CME)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Financial

U.S. T. BILLS (IMM)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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Commodity Indexes

Moody's Reuters	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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Market Guide

CBT	Chicago Board of Trade
CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS TO

AMER. AIR	100.00
AMER. TEL.	100.00

AMER. AIR	100.00
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AMER. AIR	100.00
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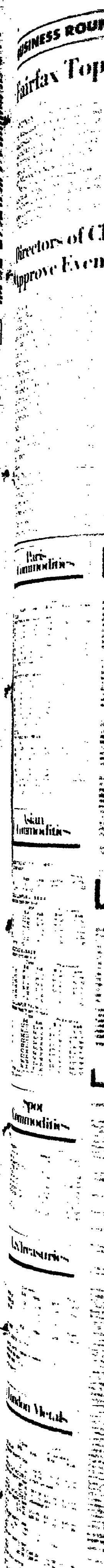
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AMER. AIR	100.00
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fairfax Tops Murdoch Bid for HWT

SYDNEY — John Fairfax Ltd., the Australian media group, said Wednesday that it would offer 16 Australian dollars (\$10.65) a share for Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., topping the 15 dollar offer by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp.

Directors of Chicago Board Approve Evening Trading

CHICAGO — Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have approved the first U.S. night trading session and will submit the proposal to the full board membership for vote within the month, the exchange said.

The plan, announced Monday, calls for trading sessions between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M. local time, Monday through Thursday, in Treasury bond and Treasury note futures and options on the two futures contracts.

Such a plan would help the board to compete globally by staying open during Asian trading hours.

The Chicago Board submitted a formal proposal last Friday to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which must approve the plan before trading can begin.

The proposal was made as an "expedited request" and must be considered by the federal regulatory agency within six months.

The exchange is hoping for approval before May.

A CFT official who asked not to be identified said, "We have every indication that the commission will move on this expeditiously. They are interested in seeing the U.S. futures industry be able to compete globally."

Some exchange members have questioned whether the extended hours would attract enough business to make up for the additional costs.

EDF Sees \$210 Million Net PARIS — Electricité de France, the government-owned power company, expects a 1.3 billion franc (\$210 million) net profit for 1986, 30 percent more than the 1 billion franc net posted in 1985, its chairman, Marcel Boiteux, announced.

making News Corp.'s holding in HWT about 54 percent.

HWT shares rose to 15.10 dollars in early trading from Tuesday's close of 14.60 after the Fairfax bid.

Fairfax also said it had filed an action in the Supreme Court of Victoria Wednesday morning to prevent HWT registering any shares purchased by News Corp.

The action came after a ruling Tuesday by the Federal Court of Australia that confirmed the authority of the Broadcasting Act to prevent foreign ownership of control of electronic media licenses.

The court referred the question of the legality of News Corp.'s holdings back to the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

British Gas Posts Loss, but Predicts Profit for Year

LONDON — The newly denationalized British Gas PLC reported a first-half loss on Wednesday but said the results were consistent with forecasts of full-year profit made before its flotation.

It said that on a current cost basis the pretax loss for the six months to Sept. 28 narrowed to £8 million (\$103.29 million) from £100 million the year before.

On a historic cost basis, the operating loss was £15 million, in contrast to a profit of £2 million a year earlier.

Turnover fell to £2.59 billion from £2.64 billion.

Before it was sold to the public in November, the company said it expected first-half losses. But it forecast that pretax profit for the year on a current cost basis would rise 6 percent to £336 million from £782 million.

Volvo Earnings Down 15% In Quarter, Slightly in Year

By Juris Kaza International Herald Tribune STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the Swedish automotive, energy and food group, reported Wednesday that its fourth quarter operating earnings fell almost 15 percent to 1.12 billion kronor (\$181.7 million) from 1.31 billion kronor a year earlier.

In a preliminary report on 1986, Volvo said pretax earnings for the whole year were off slightly to 7.5 billion kronor from 7.6 billion kronor in 1985.

Despite the slight downturn in earnings, Volvo said it would propose raising the 1986 dividend to 9.25 kronor a share from 8.50 in 1985.

Volvo said that sales in 1986 dropped to 83.9 billion kronor from 86.19 billion kronor in 1985, mainly on lower energy sales.

Sales of Volvo's industrial operations, including motor vehicles, engines and food, rose 10 percent.

Volvo did not give sales or unit production figures for any of its major divisions. It said operating earnings for the whole of 1986 were affected by write-downs of the inventories of newly acquired food operations.

It also said the weakening dollar cut earnings in the crucial North American market where Volvo sells 40 percent of its passenger cars.

Share analysts said that extensive use of currency hedging by Volvo had delayed the impact of the weaker dollar, but it had hit Volvo with full force in the fourth quarter.

Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner at Savory Millin Inc., a London stockbrokerage, called Volvo's results "at the lower end of expectations."

He said the European auto industry as a whole would experience a downturn in 1987.

COMPANY NOTES

Amdahl Corp. of Sunnyvale, California, introduced a new single processor model in its S80 series of mainframe computers.

The company plans to begin shipping the computers, which have a starting price of \$2.6 million, in March.

The models can be upgraded through the addition of more processing units to match the performance of Amdahl's larger machines.

Bristol-Myers Co., the American drug and toiletries company, said its board proposed a 2-for-1 stock split of its common stock pending shareholder approval.

The split would increase the company's authorized common stock from 250 million to 750 million shares.

Cement-Roadstone Holdings PLC, a Dublin-based maker of construction materials, said it was acquiring two North Carolina companies, NC Products Corp. and Adams Products Co., for \$38.8 million to expand its operations in the United States.

Both companies are part of Caco Industries of Chicago, the concrete-construction company that recently went private.

Dome Mines Ltd. of Toronto, Canada's leading gold producer, said it would price its offering of seven million common shares at 12 Canadian dollars (\$8.82) a share for net proceeds of about 80 million dollars.

Dome said it would use about 44 million dollars of the proceeds to retire bank debt and the balance to strengthen its cash position.

L.M. Ericsson of Stockholm said it had received a \$10 million order from Cellular One for a fourth mobile telephone system in California.

The company said that two Ericsson CMS-8800 systems would be operated by mobile telephone companies in the central part of the state.

Finnish Laid of Johannesburg said an overwhelming majority of its shareholders approved a proposal by Nedbank Group Ltd. to acquire all of its ordinary shares.

It said it would ask the South African Supreme Court on Tuesday to approve the proposal.

First Pennsylvania Corp. of Philadelphia said its shareholders had approved its proposed merger with Marine Midland Banks Inc. of New York.

The merger is expected to become effective within a year after March 1990, when interstate banking will be allowed between Pennsylvania and New York.

Hadco Corp. of New Hampshire said it would build a design and manufacturing facility near Dublin, the plant will provide Hadco with a European-based source of high-density multilayer, surface-mount and other advanced printed-circuit technologies.

Magnum Corp., the Australian liquor and food group that is seeking to acquire Dominion Breweries Ltd., said it had secured acceptances totaling more than 70 percent of the issued capital.

Magnum said the closing date for its offer of one Magnum share per Dominion share is Jan. 30.

Rate Fluctuations Push Down BMW Revenue by 3.2%

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke said Wednesday that its world group revenue slipped 3.2 percent last year, to 17.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.7 billion at current exchange rates), and attributed the fall entirely to foreign-exchange fluctuations.

BMW, which does not publish earnings figures, said only that parent company profit was again satisfactory in 1986.

World group revenue totaled 18.08 DM in 1985. It said that had currency values remained stable, 1986 revenue would have exceeded the 1985 figure by a considerable margin.

Parent company revenue rose 5.3 percent to 15.0 billion DM, buoyed by lively demand for new and higher-value models.

Foreign revenue rose 6.3 percent to 9.84 billion DM, while domestic revenue edged up 3.4 percent to 5.15 billion DM.

The number of cars sold edged up 1.2 percent to 446,109, with U.S. sales up 10 percent and Japan up nearly 30 percent.

FIRST AUSTRALIA PRIME INCOME INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED International Depository Receipts issued by MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

CHIEF RECRUITMENT & STAFFING BRANCH OFFICE OF PERSONNEL WORLD FOOD PROGRAM ROME - ITALY

ENTREPRISE DE BTP Leader dans son domaine recherche Juriste

Paris Commodities table with columns for SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUBBER prices.

London Commodities table with columns for SUGAR, COFFEE, and RUBBER prices.

Asian Commodities table with columns for SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES, KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER, and SINGAPORE RUBBER.

S&P 100 Index Options table with columns for S&P 100 Index Options prices.

Spot Commodities table with columns for COMMODITY, TODAY, and PREVIOUS prices.

Dividends table with columns for COMPANY, PERCENT, and PAY DATE.

U.S. Treasuries table with columns for DISCOUNT, RATE, and YIELD.

London Metals table with columns for COMMODITY, TODAY, and PREVIOUS prices.

notice of solicitation of bids AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS, FLAG CARRIER OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA CALLS FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TENDERS

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS U.S. INVESTMENT HOUSE Associate opportunity to work in the International Mergers & Acquisitions Department based in London.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS LA COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS organiza una oposición general para la constitución de una lista de reserva de INTERPRETES PRINCIPALES de lengua española (m/f*) (COM/LA/535)

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY whose mother tongue is English and who is fluent in written and spoken German.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS LA COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS organiza una oposición general para la constitución de una lista de reserva de INTERPRETES PRINCIPALES de lengua española (m/f*) (COM/LA/535)

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS A COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS organiza um concurso mediante provas para a constituição de uma lista de reserva de INTERPRETES PRINCIPALES de língua portuguesa (m/f*) (COM/LA/536)

To Our Readers Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission delays.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21 Jan. 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

E.C.U.

Table listing E.C.U. with columns for currency, rate, and other details.

Bottom section containing various notices, advertisements, and contact information for the publisher.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher in Active Trading

LONDON — The dollar ended higher Wednesday in active European trading on what dealers said was short-covering and some profit-taking amid widespread belief that the West German discount rate would be cut Thursday.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

Dealers said, however, that a cut in the West German interest rate by half a percentage point to 3 percent, was already largely discounted in the market and would not in itself revert strong underlying bearishness toward the dollar.

But dealers noted that a flood of comments from U.S. officials Wednesday suggested that Washington was now prepared to put aside its objective of seeing the dollar fall further in the hopes of narrowing the enormous U.S. trade deficit.

TALKS: Fear of Inflation

(Continued from Page 1) sistent violation that agreement by letting the dollar drift. Mr. Miyazawa reportedly carried a letter from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to Mr. Reagan urging that the two countries coordinate policy.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Reichartz Will Head Caesars Palace

By Arthur Hibber International Herald Tribune Caesars World Inc. has named W. Dan Reichartz as president and chief operating officer of Caesars Palace of Las Vegas, the flagship hotel and casino of the Los Angeles gaming and resort company.

Alpha Microsystems, an Irvine, California, technology company, has named a director, Robert B. Hitchcock, as its chairman, president and chief executive officer.

Grenfell Names Financial Chief

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell & Co., the British merchant bank, said Wednesday it had appointed a head of corporate finance to replace Graham Walsh, who resigned Tuesday.

THE EUROMARKETS

Eurodollar Sector Supported by Rate Talks

By Norma Cohen Reuters LONDON — Eurodollar bonds ended mostly steady Wednesday as investors awaited the outcome of talks between U.S. and Japanese officials.

meeting Thursday, a cut in West Germany's 3.5 percent discount rate is also considered a likely response to stem the mark's rise.

But some traders said that if any currency realignment is to occur, it is likely to be very soon and the long-term objectives of the issue could be defeated.

JOBLESSNESS: Japan Begins Struggle With a Disturbing New Concept

(Continued from first finance page) In August. Even the most dire forecasts see the rate climbing slowly to a maximum of 5 percent by 1995 — shocking in a country where unemployment has not exceeded 3 percent for 30 years.

Japan Has 1.7% Drop In Industrial Output

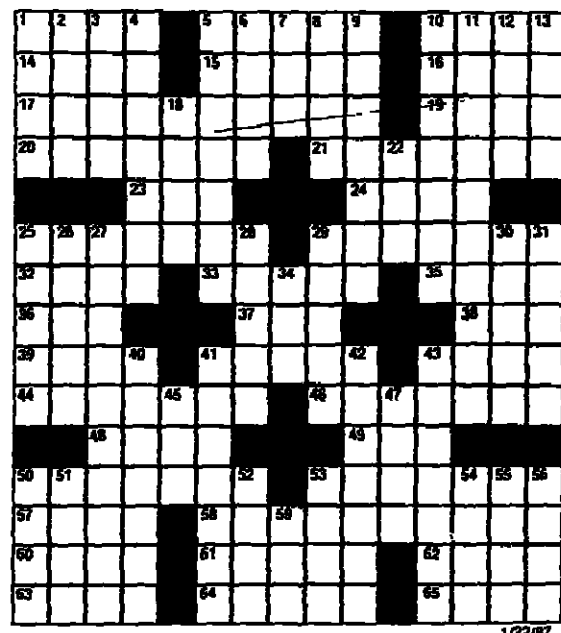
TOKYO — Industrial production in Japan fell a seasonally adjusted 1.7 percent in November from October, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

changes in store for many workers and the measures being taken to try to soften the blow. In 1970, at the peak of its prosperity, Muroran boasted a population of 162,000; now that figure is below 130,000.

scale of the job cutbacks is much smaller — when the net job loss is tallied up, it scarcely exceeds 1,000. When Nippon Seiko cut its Muroran work force by 1,000, for example, it moved 600 workers to jobs in other plants.

Large financial table with multiple columns and rows, including 'Wednesday's OTC Prices' and various market data.

EUROBONDS BY CARL GEWIRTZ IN THE HT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS AN EXCLUSIVE LISTING OF 2000 EURO BOND PRICES



ACROSS

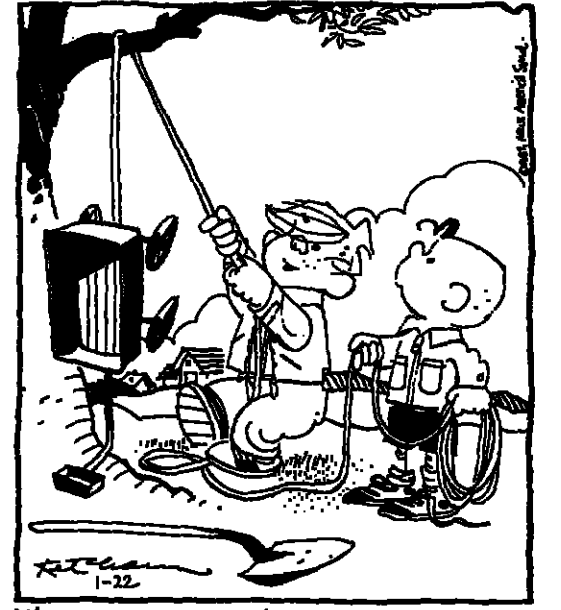
1 Box and Dax
5 Hi, in Hilo
10 Baker-Charlie
precursor
14 Expletive
15 Recorder
16 Type of deck
17 Pirate
19 Sit
20 Rose-arbor
structure
21 Chemist's
measurer
23 Freight unit
24 Meat for
noisettes
25 Castoffs
29 Cash on an
investment
32 Bridge master
Sharif
33 Developers'
interests
35 Cicatrix
36 Flick
37 Make a knight
38 Kith's
companion
39 Wearers of
teeth
41 Sire
43 Rouge et Noir
44 Parliamentary
events
46 Minelli-Grey
film

DOWN

1 Flabby
2 Steeper
3 Fit to
4 Cover
5 Oils, eccle-
siastically
6 French battle
site: 1815
7 Polo Grounds
hero
8 Dickens villain
9 Gets to
Kennedy
10 A court
11 Subservient
one

12 Misplaced
circle
13 Folk's relative
18 Common
interest group
22 Coal size
25 Bound
26 Sociologist
Durkheim
27 Shod like some
fishermen
28 A dodecahe-
dron has 12
29 Ancient
instrument
30 Kinshasa is its
capital
31 Sculptor-play-
wright Barlach
34 Pull hard
40 Redeemers
41 Excoriate
verbally
42 Squeals
43 Nicaragua's
capital
45 "We'll — a
cup...": Burns
47 Uncover
50 Pony
51 Spadiate
52 Unaccom-
panied
53 Ado
54 Jamaican fruit
55 Madrid Mmes.
58 Harlem room

DENNIS THE MENACE



MOMS ARE FUNNY. THEY'RE EITHER HOLLERING AT YOU, GRABBING ABOUT YOU OR WORRYING ABOUT YOU.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GLIBE
TABOU
LARREY
DIFLED

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: **EXILE RUSTY GYRATE CHARGE**
Answer: What the spiritist ended up making — HIS "HERS" TURN GRAY

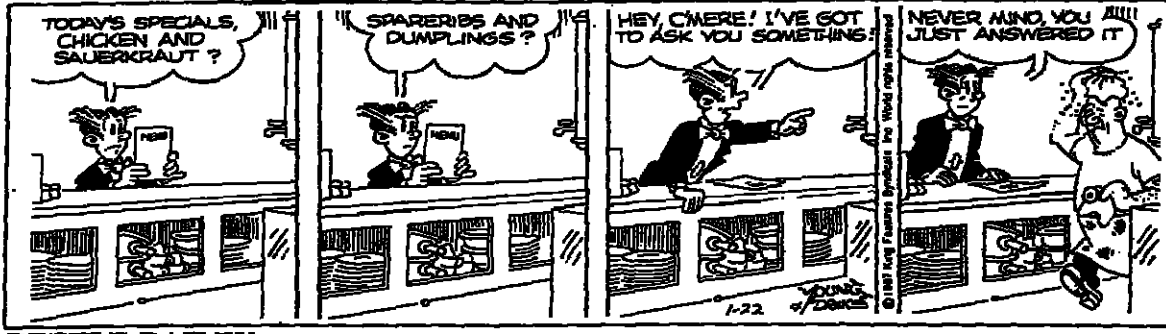
WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA		MIDDLE EAST	
Area	High/Low	Area	High/Low	Area	High/Low	Area	High/Low	Area	High/Low	Area	High/Low
Algeria	10-18	Beijing	1-4	Algeria	10-18	Buenos Aires	10-18	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Austria	1-4	Bombay	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Belgium	1-4	Calcutta	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Canada	1-4	Delhi	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
France	1-4	Guwahati	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Germany	1-4	Hydrabad	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Greece	1-4	Kolkata	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Italy	1-4	Madras	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Japan	1-4	Patna	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
Spain	1-4	Shillong	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
UK	1-4	Tirunelveli	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18
USA	1-4	Ujjain	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Caracas	24-30	Algeria	10-18	Algeria	10-18

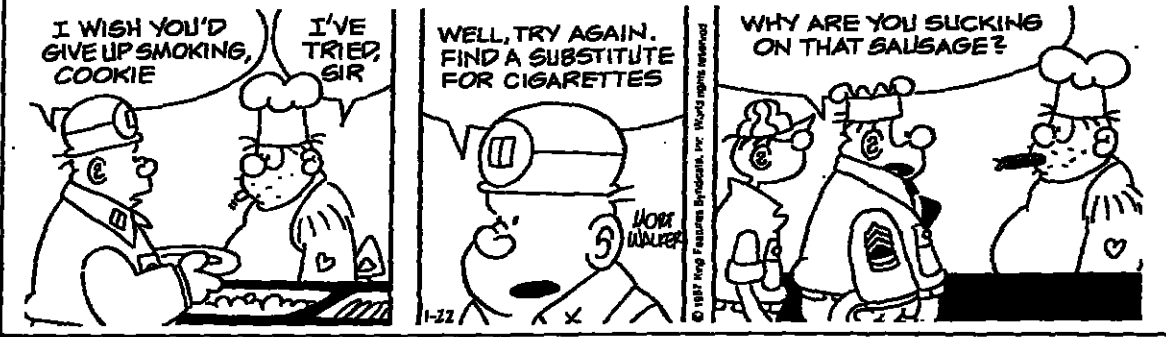
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

IRON & SILK

By Mark Salzman. 211 pages. \$16.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

IN 1982 Mark Salzman, fresh from studying Chinese at Yale, arrived in China for a two-year stint teaching English at a medical college in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province. His first impressions were unpromising. Changsha turned out to be dirty and drab; the college campus was a mass of gray concrete "mired in a swamp of loose bricks, cinder-blocks and grey mud," and the heavy band of officialdom seemed omnipresent.

Yet Salzman was quick to gain the confidence of his students, and in no time at all he was being drawn into the true, unofficial life of the college, the city and the countryside beyond. His record of the two years that followed, "Iron & Silk," is altogether admirable. It takes the form of a series of tightly sketched episodes; almost without exception they provide the pulp of feeling you might get from an unusually fine short story, and they reverberate long after you have put them down.

Gratitude and kindness are among the commonest of the book's themes. Salzman, using sandpaper and pliers, fixes up a piano belonging to an elderly woman that was hacked around by the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution; her unadorned "Thank you very much" after she has played a few pieces is eloquent with a sense of everything she has been through (a great deal, as we learn) and everything life has taught her.

And again, Salzman befriends a family of fishermen. After he has given them a charcoal sketch of one of their boats, it is all he can do to talk them out of giving him the boat itself in return. Instead, he persuades them to sing him some folk songs, which they follow up by inviting him to dinner. He brings his cello, and when he gets it out they all gasp and troop across the room "to touch the divine object—the red velvet lining inside the cello case." On the other hand, as soon as he starts playing Bach they resume their conversations—disconcertingly, until he recalls "that for the majority of Chinese who are peasants and laborers, music is enjoyed as a sort of background entertainment."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GLINTED	POSTMAN
RESERVE	AVERAGE
INITIAL	RETIREES
MDS	ASEVER
LEST	ELITE
TEL	ROAD
VEND	ASHES
EMPIRE	TANG
AIT	FERTILE
MELANGE	EGO
SYST	GENDER
RANGE	TELL
TYRE	USA
RAIOS	GAGS
FRINGE	EFQ
AGITATE	CENTRAL
RELATED	ENSNARE
BEAVERS	STETSON

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE 1986 world championships in Miami Beach followed an interesting and innovative schedule, devised by Edgar Kaplan, the editor of The Bridge World. Since nobody likes to travel halfway round the world and spend most of the time in idleness, the plan was to keep everyone busy.

The knockout stages of the Rosenblum Cup team event, for example, was run in parallel with a Swiss teams event that provided one semifinal and eventually determined the bronze medal.

Second in the Swiss teams event, and therefore fourth overall, was a star French group headed by José Damiani, one of the world's leading bridge administrators. One of his teammates, the former world champion Michel Peron, demonstrated his defensive skill on the diagrammed deal.

Normal bidding led to four spades, and Peron as West led the heart king. He knew that his partner held very little, but the little could include a trump honor. He therefore continued hearts, giving South the queen. When he won the first trump lead with the ace, he played a fourth heart and his partner, Paul Chénou, made the vital upturn with the jack.

"The nine became the setting trick. The upturn would have been equally necessary, and equally successful, if East had held the queen or ten of trumps rather than the jack."

Market	Index	Change	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	1250	+10	1260	1240	1250
Bombay	1200	+15	1210	1190	1200
London	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Paris	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Singapore	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Tokyo	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200

Market	Index	Change	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	1250	+10	1260	1240	1250
Bombay	1200	+15	1210	1190	1200
London	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Paris	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Singapore	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200
Tokyo	1200	+10	1210	1190	1200

Australia's Footy Fever Sweeping The World

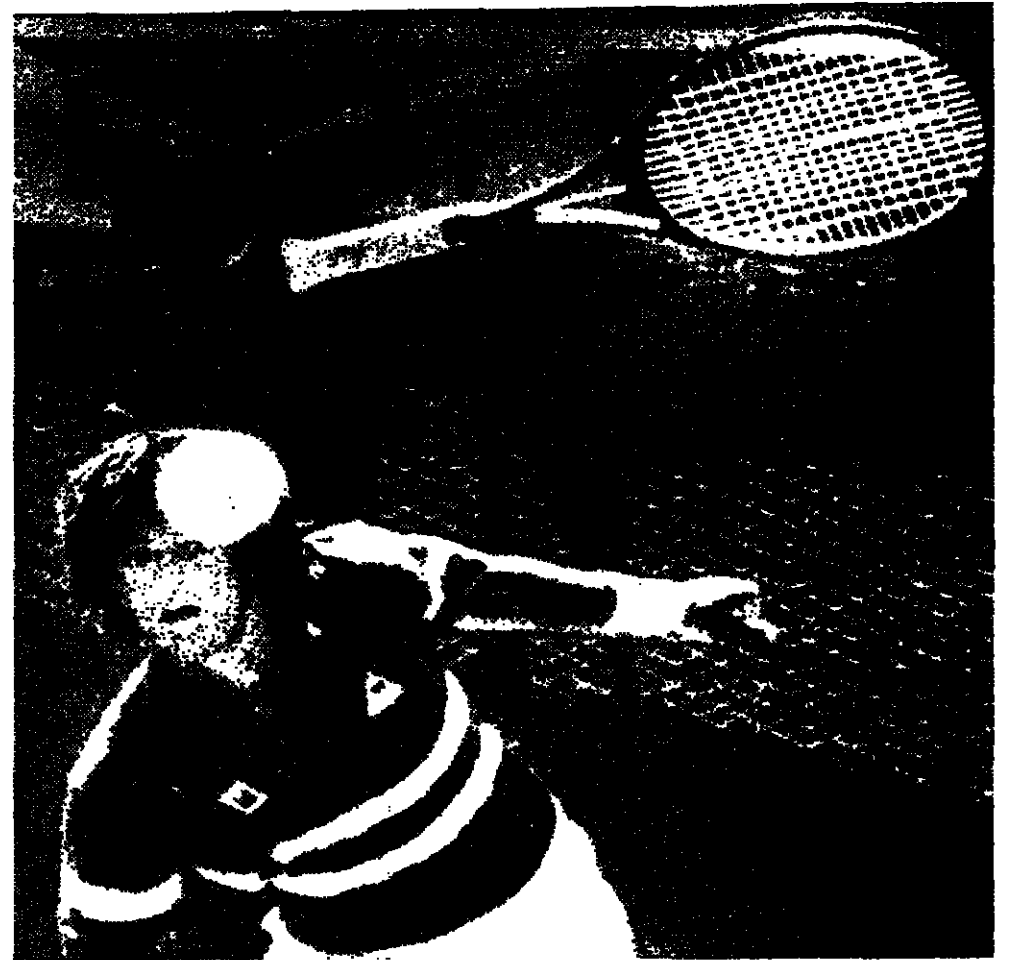
SPORTS

Record

FOREBOARD

SPORTS

Edberg, Lendl Gain Open Semifinals, As Cash Beats Noah, Masur Wins Again



Yannick Noah, the No. 3 seed from France, lost his racquet in the Australian Open, then lost the quarterfinal match, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0, to No. 11 Pat Cash of Australia.

MELBOURNE — Defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden and top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia powered their way Wednesday into the men's semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships.

Edberg, 21, romped to a 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 victory over sixth-seeded Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia in a match that was interrupted by rain for almost an hour early in the second set.

Lendl, seeking his first grass court Grand Slam title, topped a 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, 6-3 triumph over No. 9 Anders Jarryd of Sweden.

Also advancing to the semifinals was Wally Masur of Australia, who stopped New Zealand's Kelly Evernden, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4, in a contest between unseeded players.

In the last quarterfinal pairing, 11th-seeded Pat Cash of Australia eliminated No. 3 Yannick Noah of France, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0. Cash next will play Lendl.

"I played well and served particularly well, and that is the key to my game," Edberg said.

"I have to be confident the way I'm playing," he added. "There is no reason not to be. I started to play well at the quarterfinals last year and I'm certainly pleased with the way I played today."

Masur, who will face Edberg in the semifinals on Friday, is ranked just 71st in the world and will be playing in his first Grand Slam semifinal.

The women were to play their semifinals Thursday. Defending champion Martina Navratilova, hitting the umpire's chair on one occasion, spitting water in the direction of the umpire and hitting three balls out of the court.

The fines were announced by Thomas Kuntzberg and Bill Gilmour, supervisors of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council.

Bosch later quit as Becker's coach, the West German newspaper Bild reported.

Bild said Bosch apparently was angered by Becker's approach to preparing for the Australian Open and by his temper tantrums during his loss.

"I can no longer accept the type of attitude with which Boris prepared for this tournament," Bosch said.

"Further collaboration would have made me abandon by personality and put my good name at risk," Bosch said.

"Boris has cut the umbilical cord between himself and me also in a sport sense, more explicitly than I could have thought possible."



"Aussie Rules" — or simply "footy" — is a rough-and-tumble hybrid of rugby and Gaelic football that everyone gets a kick out of. It was invented by gold miners in the 1850s.

Australia's Footy Fever Is Sweeping The World

By Stewart McBride International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Australian football fans haven't a clue who's playing Sunday in the northern hemisphere's Super Bowl.

You see, mate, Australian Rules football fans are too busy worrying whether the North Melbourne Kangaroos and such folk heroes as Paul (Society) Salmon and Bruce (Flying Doozat) Drouill will make it into next year's grand final, the antipodean version of the Super Bowl.

You can all but forget about the country's recent crown of other top-notch competitions: the Davis Cup (which Australia won), the Australian Open, the America's Cup.

Today the sport that is billed as the world's oldest and highest football game is winning in the hearts and minds of overseas fans. In the United States, enthusiasts play footy from UCLA to the University of Iowa, and in Manhattan's Central Park. Since 1979, KNBC radio in Los Angeles has broadcast a bi-monthly program on Australian Rules football, and every week ESPN, the cable television sports network, beams games to more than three million viewers.

formed between gold camps miles apart, and back then footy was little more than a license to brawl. Scoring was infrequent and strictly incidental. After 130 years the sport has retained its roughhousing tradition and rudimentary rules.

For 100 mad minutes, two 18-man teams battle for possession of a watermelon-shaped leather ball on a grassy oval surface twice the area of a U.S. football field, which is 300 feet (91 meters) by 160 feet. A team scores six points by kicking the ball through two white goalposts (no crossbars) at either end. The goalposts are flanked by shorter uprights called behind posts; one point is awarded for kicking the ball between the goal and behind post.

Footy is a remarkably fast-paced, high-scoring game — winning teams average 110 points — in which a runner must immediately surrender the ball when tackled. This hot-potato rule means that the ball changes hands, on average, every five seconds, and these afternoon fumble-fests make for four quarters of the most free-flowing football invented.

Australian Rules football is played without protective padding — shorts and sleeveless shirts are standard — and has enough dribbling and vicious tackling to be mistaken for a strange form of gladiatorial basketball.

The rule of thumb in footy is "play on." Any conceivable interruption to play has been eliminated. There are no team changes or substitutions, no timeouts, no dawdling back to a huddle and few penalties. Even when players are injured, trainers rush onto the field and, amid the carnage, attend to the wounded while play rages on around them.

"American football gives you time between plays to have a bit of a think and a rest, but Aussie Rules is nonstop action," said Kevin Bartlett, 39, a retired veteran of 403 professional Victorian Football League matches, more than anyone else in the sport's history.

entry to rival that of any Super Bowl. That weekend, every hotel room within 20 miles (32 kilometers) of downtown Melbourne is booked. Airlines add extra domestic flights.

"Grand final day is always crazy. It's practically a public holiday," said Melbourne cab driver Louis Zumbalos. "Like America's Super Bowl, no one here thinks about anything else for a week. At 2:30 on Saturday afternoon, you can fire a cannonball down any street in Melbourne and not hit a soul.

Only Laverton, a tiny outback settlement in Western Australia was unable to pick up the live telecast because of a "hole" in satellite coverage. Laverton's town clerk fired off an angry telegram to Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra, lamenting that Laverton fans had no choice but to "sit down and look at the radio."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Rich Race Card Established for Britain

ASCOT, England (AP) — In a bid to prevent Europe's top thoroughbred from going to the United States and Japan in search of prize money, horse breeders have organized Britain's richest-ever race day, with some \$945,000 in purses on a five-race card toward the end of next season.

Sir John Astor, chairman of the newly formed Supporters of British Horseracing, said that the Sept. 26 card will be known as the Festival of British Racing. The feature race will be the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, a one-mile (1.6-kilometer) race for 3-year-olds and older, which will have total prize money of \$360,000.

"We cannot compete with U.S. prize money, but we are following their example," Astor said.

U.K. Soccer Players Warned on AIDS

LONDON (AP) — Britain's soccer players have been told that their time-honored customs of kissing on the pitch, taking communal baths and drinking victory champagne from the same bottle expose them to the risk of catching AIDS.

The Football Association issued all professional, part-time and amateur players, representing more than 30,000 clubs, with a seven-point document warning them of the dangers of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In reaction, the English Professional Footballers Association accused the association of "panic mongering." Gordon Taylor, the PFA secretary, said, "I am very concerned and upset about it. It can do nothing but cause panic among all football clubs, players and trainers."

For the Record

Greg Foster's time, 7.36 seconds, in the 60-meter high hurdles at Friday's Stakes Invitational will not be recognized as a world record because of a false start, the governing The Athletics Congress has ruled. (UP) Bill Dooley, the former Virginia Tech football coach, was hired as football coach at Wake Forest. (AP) Max Jules of Switzerland, the 1984 Olympic giant slalom champion, has withdrawn from World Cup skiing to have a back problem treated. (UP) Ruben Mayes of the New Orleans Saints, the 13th runner chosen in the 1986 National Football League draft, has been overwhelmingly voted the rookie of the year by the Professional Football Writers of America. (AP)

If It's Fast and Glitters, It's Johnson

Bronco Wide Receiver Is Feeling Pretty Super Himself

By Gerald Eskenazi New York Times Service NEWPORT BEACH, California — In the collegiate atmosphere surrounding the Denver Broncos in the days leading up to Super Bowl XXI, it is easy to spot Vance Johnson. Look for his sparkling earrings.

Also, with his Grace Jones flat-top haircut, his quick smile, his I'm-having-fun outlook, Johnson hardly looks like a football player who is supposed to be sucking it up for the New York Giants.

This is no ordinary game, after all, for the good people of Denver. So, in the days before leaving Denver, there was Johnson striking a gong on MTV to introduce a rock video or there was Johnson showing up wearing white loafers without socks in 40-degree weather for the team's sendoff to California.

"I dare to be different. Vance is unpredictable," he explained. In the Super Bowl, it often comes down to who is hot. And Johnson is a hot wide receiver, one of the National Football League's fastest players. In two playoff games, he caught seven passes for 114 yards (a 16.3-yard average), with a 48-yard touchdown play.

That said, other aspects of Johnson's life are more complicated. He is an artist, for example, who is obsessed with painting women. He has turned down several offers from galleries to buy his paintings. He said he realized that if they were kept off the market, the price eventually would be driven up.

None of the women in his paintings smiles — at least not until a few weeks ago. After the Broncos beat the Patriots in the divisional playoff, and Johnson scored a touchdown, for the first time, he painted a woman with a smile on her face.

As a rookie in 1985, starting only seven games, he caught 51 passes for 721 yards. But he lost a knee against the Los Angeles Raiders in his season's opener, missed four games after surgery and was undistinguished — until the playoffs.

"It's taken a long time for my speed to come back," he explained. He was distressed with the injury, wondering if his remarkable speed had been affected. He then started dropping passes. As a result, he averaged only 11.7 yards a catch on 31 receptions.

At the University of Arizona, where he majored in commercial art, he won the national collegiate long-jump championship in 1982 with a leap of 26 feet 1 1/2 inches (8.61 meters). As a running back, he amassed the school's fourth-highest all-purpose yardage total.

When one of the National Football League's scouting combines timed him in the 40-yard (36.5-meter) dash, he was the fastest, at 4.28 seconds. The Broncos drafted him in the second round as a wide receiver in 1985, and timed him at 4.36, fastest in club history.

Getting to the Super Bowl has buoyed Johnson again. Celebrating his appearance, he had his ears pierced. More important for this game, he is fast. And that may be the key factor in collaborating with John Elway against the Giants' defense. Johnson, with his speed, and Elway, with his scrambling ability, could find open space behind the Giants' secondary. It is a unit geared to keeping receivers in front of them. In the Broncos' game with the Giants this season, Johnson caught three passes for 47 yards. But that was before his ears were pierced. He is even lighter now.



Ken Woodard took a long look at his fellow Broncos as they prepared for the Super Bowl.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Transitions, Hockey, and NHL Standings. Includes NBA Standings and U.S. College Results.

Table with columns for Baseball, Hockey, and Tennis. Includes MLB Standings, NHL Standings, and Australian Open results.

Herald Tribune advertisement featuring a photo of a person and text about subscription rates.

Large '2for1' advertisement with text: 'Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribes free for each six months you subscribe.'

Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Includes a table of subscription rates for various countries.

ART BUCHWALD

The Brunei Bagatelle

WASHINGTON — Not everything that happened during the Iran-arms fiasco was tragedy. There were some light moments, and they deserve to be noted. One of them is when the State Department put the arm on the Sultan of Brunei for \$10 million to help the Contras.



Art Buchwald

The way they tell it in the State Department cafeteria, Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams thought up the notion of asking the Sultan to hand over a few bucks for the anti-Sandinist campaign.

The Sultan is said to be the richest man in the world, and there is so much oil in his country that Brunei children pour it on their cereal in the morning. The Sultan, who is very lonely, agreed to give the money, provided Secretary of State George Shultz would stop by Brunei and say hello.

"No problem," Abrams said. "Just deposit the \$10 million in this numbered bank account in Switzerland. And Secretary Shultz will be happy to have a cup of tea with you."

Last Supper Viewer Baa

MILAN — The public will be barred soon from viewing Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper" while restoration work on the 15th century masterpiece is completed, authorities said.

from his buddy Ollie North, who owned the Swiss bank account, that no funds from Brunei had ever been deposited. But when Abrams checked he found out the money had not only been put in but taken out without anyone knowing about it.

What worries people in Washington is not what happened to the money but what will happen to American relations with Brunei. How can the Sultan respect the most powerful nation in the world when it doesn't know how to launder money to countries in the Third World?

Some people in Washington are also concerned as to how the request to the Sultan was made. Did Abrams ask for the money in a nice way, or did he say, "Okay, Sultan, give us \$10 million or your tall ship will never pass the Statue of Liberty again?"

Other people in Washington are unhappy that Abrams and Shultz, who have started a precedent by leaning on oil-rich Sultan to finance U.S. wars that Congress doesn't want to pay for.

And then there are those who insist that Abrams sold out the United States too cheap. One expert critical of Abrams said, "Ten million dollars is peanuts to ask Brunei, and it sure isn't worth a stopover by Shultz."

Another question is, why was the State Department using Ollie North's Swiss bank account? Why didn't the State Department have an account of their own in the bank across the street from the American Embassy in Bern? Then embassy employees could watch it in case a Marine Corps lieutenant-colonel or an army general made a withdrawal?

Recently Elliott Abrams spent months keeping a Colombian woman correspondent out of the United States because he claimed she was a Marxist. Abrams was so busy making sure she didn't get in that he had no time to devote to protecting the Sultan of Brunei's money. The whole thing is embarrassing, and officials at the State Dept. have decided the only way to make it up to the Highness is for George Shultz to go back to Brunei and give the Sultan a brand-new bank account number if he promises to give the U.S. another \$10 million.

Mary Lee Settle, 'Genteel Hillbilly'

By Myra MacPherson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In her throaty voice, the novelist Mary Lee Settle traces her life, an intoxicating ramble that took her far afield from her native South but never free from its grasp. She is, among other accomplishments, a National Book Award winner, author of 10 novels, including the "Beulah" quintet (which consumed 28 years of her life), and the current "Celebration," founder of the PEN-Faulkner fiction award and one of the midwives of the Paris Review, but jokes about her "genteel hillbilly" childhood as a coal mine owner's daughter in Kentucky and West Virginia.

"My instinct," she says, "was to get away as soon as possible." She horrified her family by defecting from exclusive Sweet Briar College to act and model in New York, married an Englishman there and, when World War II broke out in Europe and he was posted overseas, enlisted in the women's auxiliary of the Royal Air Force.

After 13 months in a control tower in the west of England, she began to suffer from what was known as signals shock — "due to the ceaseless enemy jamming which we were trained to listen through for the pilots' voices" — and was transferred to the U.S. Office of War Information in London. She lived through the buzz bombs and V-2 rocket attacks on London and brought nightmares with her back to New York to Manhattan's literary set, which talked of war as if it were an aesthetic experience.

Then one day in 1945, while a writer at Harper's Bazaar — capitalizing in part on her modeling days — she returned from lunch with other editors at one of the most fashionable Manhattan restaurants to a layout on her desk of the pictures, realizing she had just turned 27 and had yet to write a line of fiction. And that Emily Brontë was dead at the age of 29. And so Settle quit, to "plunge into the precarious world of writing."

The bare bones of Settle's life hide much of the emotional pain of the girl in Charleston, West Virginia, who couldn't fit in. The West Virginia mountains and coal fields that helped shape Settle echo in many of her works, but an international life also threads her writing. Settle was among the crowd that started the Paris Review in the '50s, holding forth with George Hinton and company in the café

long alienation from a "mean and cold" mother and a bigoted father who tried to smother their daughter in the desperate conventionalism of class. The fierce dedication to her novels. And, for years, the loneliness of the long-distance writer ignored by American critics, even while collecting bouquets in Europe. In between her second and third marriages, there was a painful, obsessive love affair. And a bout with uterine cancer eight years ago.

But, at 68, why humor rules Settle's conversation. Self-pity is not at home. She is as ready to listen as to talk. She calls herself "a closet Christian . . . now out of the closet." Tall and elegant, with arresting eyes and the wisps of high cheekbone beauty that led her into modeling, Settle — who has written touchingly about long-ago youthful awkwardness — today seems comfortable with herself.

"Celebration" is in its second printing, she announces. Asked how many books that means, she draws with an actress' timing. "Honey, I wisely don't say." And like "Celebration," her life now has a joyous quality and the talk of her third marriage, to William (Witty) Tzewell, a Charlottesville, Virginia, historian and writer, as if she were a teenager.

"When you're older, relationships are better. You can realize how important the balance is — and you also marry a peer. We women have had 2,000 years of suppressing our egos and we know how to do it. But men don't know how to do it unless they're very close within themselves. Then, if the woman gets a lot of attention, it doesn't matter. Witty's so secure that anything that happens to me doesn't knock him off base."

In more somber moments, Settle puts it this way: "I have been at war too long — and have yearned for the peace which has now been given me as a gift."

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on gray days beside the Seine. "What saved me from drugs or drinking and self-importance was having a child to raise. Having to make a living." Without that, said Settle, it might have been different. "Her son Christopher Weathers is a science writer in New Mexico. He's writing talent went unrecognized for years in the United States. From 1945 to 1954, Settle could get nothing published but the magazine pieces she wrote to live on — ranging from travel articles to a profile of Somerset Maugham. But she kept writing anyway. "I had the classic drawer full of stories and six plays." She rewrote one play into a novel, "The Kiss of Kin," which was rejected by every major publisher in London and New York. But her second novel, "The Love Eaters," was finally published in London in 1954, to rave reviews in The Observer and The Times. It was, recalls Settle, "the most complete acceptance of a 'first novel' that anyone could dream of."

American publishing houses that had rejected her suddenly found interest. Harper's published "The Love Eaters" that

same year and then the previously rejected "The Kiss of Kin" the following year, 1955. Settle was writing fiction then ("I decided if failure hadn't stopped me working, I wouldn't let success stop me," she says dryly) and in 1956, Viking published "O Beulah Land," the first of the Beulah quintet, five novels tracing America's revolutionary roots from 1775 England to 20th-century West Virginia.

She traveled back to her childhood for "The Kiss of Kin," her sixth novel, published in 1971, when she was 53. She also wrote "Blood Tie," which won the National Book Award in 1978. It takes place in Turkey but was written in the United States. "I was down to \$200," says Settle, when a grant provided money for her to finish writing the book at the University of Virginia.

Throughout her life, Settle has struggled with the pull of the South. When she returned to Charleston after the war, "I had not known I was a transplant. I had thought I was returning home." She labored over volumes of the quintet, barely living on small fellowships and advances.

in a society Settle still found unacceptable. In 1961 she took a job with American Heritage in New York, but a year later moved to Charlottesville, Virginia. Overcome by a sense of failure and fatigue, she moved in 1964 to Dutchess County, New York, hoping "to be free of the South." A year later, she was asked to teach a course in American literature at nearby Bard College, a connection that was to last 12 years. She taught one semester a year and wrote two nonfiction books for young people — "The Story of Flight" and "The Scopes Trial." She also finished her memoir of the Second World War, "All the Brave Promises." She had kept no notes, she says, but "I had an old wartime letter and just the feel of that paper in my hands brought it all back as if it were yesterday."

In 1972, while working on a volume of the quintet called "Prisons," Settle went to the Greek island of Kos for no other reason than that it was closer to Turkey, where she lived for three years, starting the book that would change her life.

In 1976, as visiting lecturer at the Iowa Writers' Workshop, Settle did the final rewrite on "Blood Tie," only to have the book rejected by Putnam. "I was without a publisher after 10 books and over 20 years of publishing." A friend recommended it to Houghton Mifflin. Then, in the spring of 1978, "after 14 years of isolation almost total neglect," she won the National Book Award for fiction. With it came advances seven times what they had been, an acceptance of her work and a bit of literary carping among some in New York's literary crowd who mused, "Who is Mary Lee Settle?" Soeser Settle back, "Every writer knew who she hell I was."

Along the way, Settle was sustained by a thought she articulated through an Indian character in "Celebration": "I was just a little Wog in England," he says, "but remember, I was a prince in my own country."

A writer, Settle says, is much the same. "You have to find a place in yourself — where you are a prince in your own country."

PEOPLE

'Thick as a Plank,' Diana Declines to Play Trivia

Princess Diana told a 15-year-old boy Tuesday that she wasn't clever enough to play the top-selling board game Trivial Pursuit. "I asked her if she wanted a question and she said, 'No thanks. I'm as thick as a plank,'" said Justin Miles. The princess met Miles while visiting Tadworth Court, a hospital in Surrey for chronically sick, handicapped and terminally ill children. . . . Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, will honor the last man to conquer England when he attends a service in France on Sept. 9 commemorating the 900th anniversary of the death of William the Conqueror. A royal spokesman said the prince and his wife, Diana, would attend the service in Caen, in Normandy.

The advice columnist Ann Landers, the comic strip soldier Beetle Bailey and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan — made a list of the "Ten Dullest Americans." J.D. Stewart, chairman of the "bored" of International Hall of Fame, also honored the list. Stewart, a columnist for the New York Times, is appearing in his "rummy Capone" and "doopy drug bust." Stewart is a Rochester humorist who works as a pricing analyst for Eastman Kodak Co. when he is not running his 700-member club.

The Care, a British rock group that angred Arab-Americans with its song "Killing an Arab," agreed Tuesday to place a sticker explaining the lyrics on each album said asked disc jockeys in the United States to stop playing the single. But the band insisted in its agreement with the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee that the song is not racist. "Killing an Arab" is based on a scene in the Albert Camus novel "The Stranger."

The song was intended "to mirror one of the key incidents in the book: that of the senseless killing of an Arab, on a beach, by the book's protagonist," said a statement from the lead singer Robert Smith, co-author of the song. "The fact that it was an Arab who was shot seemed to me totally immaterial, as I imagine it did to Albert Camus. The incident, as interpreted, was designed to illustrate the utter futility of the actual action of killing."

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